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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Hitler Advances But Fails

Olympiad Sees Records Fall

Bonus Army Gets a Campsite

Thiepval Unveils a Memorial

Caanan Taps at Ottawa Door

GERMANY'S Reichstag election was bound to affect the course of world events, and the world draws definite inferences from the balloting. Adolf Hitler's National Socialists, or Fascists, did not sweep into majority power, as they had hoped, but received 37 per cent of the 36,845,279 votes. They doubled their strength in the Reichstag, holding 230 of the 607 seats. Parliamentary government was not destroyed, as Hitler begged, but it lost strength. Government by dictation made definite gains. But the dictatorial powers, instead of benefiting Hitler, may be more firmly fixed in the hands of the von Papen Cabinet. The casual message the returns convey to the nations is, No immediate change in Germany. The underlying message is that republican ideals are losing out. This is sorry news, because the world's growing confidence in Germany has been based largely on a steadfastness the Reich has maintained for 13 years—a steadfastness to republican ideals.

¶ Los Angeles sees five Olympic records and one world record fall on the first day of the international games. Leo Sexton of New York wins a first for America by putting the shot more than 52 feet, 6 inches. Paavo Nurmi, great Finnish sprinter, sits forlornly in the stands and watches the runners flash past. He accepted remuneration, say the judges, and amateur sport prowess must always be what virtue sometimes is—its own reward.

¶ The Paris press admits no surprise in the Prussian election except the Communists' gains. Gen. Kurt von Schleicher, Minister of Defense and head of the Reichswehr, is seen as the real victor. The Reichstag, with no majority, is regarded as impotent and a dictatorship as the almost inescapable course. Adolf Hitler is estimated to have reached the top of his possibilities and to have failed. The Fascists exerted their full powers under favorable circumstances—but they could not reach the heights that would see Hitler pushed into power as the nation's chief.

¶ The bonus army obtains a gift of land for a permanent camp near Laurel, Md., 20 miles from Washington. So says Walter W. Waters, the commander. Meanwhile New York Communists claim full responsibility for the recent outbreak at the national capital, and promise more trouble. Commander Waters undertakes to form ex-service men into the Khaki Shirts. His movement seems somehow to go to pieces before his statement of its purpose—To insure return of government to the people.

¶ France bares its head as the largest of all war memorials is unveiled at Thiepval. An imposing structure of arches bears the names of 73,413 British soldiers whose resting places are unknown. President Le Brun and the Prince of Wales speak impressive words which travel on aerial wings to the corners of the globe. England remembers its sons who fell in those fields roundabout; France remembers them; for the moment the world is wreathed in remembrance. A faint tribute to a monster sacrifice, it does somehow absolve human gratitude from a careless charge—There is no Forgotten Man.

¶ Houston, Texas, sets a world's record as a cotton shipping port. In a year 2,660,332 bales have gone out on 617 ships flying every flag except that of the Soviet. But mightier than Houston's sea trade is Houston. Only 15 years ago it stood a day's gallop from salt water. Not having been born a seaport was a misfortune the city decided to repudiate. It dug a deep channel 50 miles long—and the gullible old Gulf just hustled up to Houston and adopted it.

¶ The British Parliament sees the historic Independent Labor Party reach the vanishing point. Its handful of members splits from the Labor Party and then splits into two. The once powerful faction with leaders like MacDonald and Snowden has proved too revolutionary for the average trade unionist to follow. It is accused of thus defeating its own aim—"Socialism in our time."

¶ Palestine appears at the Ottawa economic conference and asks place at the dinner table. Since General Allenby took Jerusalem from the Turks in 1917 Palestine has been mandated British territory. Hence the coming of Jerusalem, the exporter, to the family trade party, seeking exchange markets that will absorb its figs and grapes and subtropical fruits. The Palestinians ask each delegate to look in a book supposedly carried in his traveling bag to find an ancient but unoutlawed guarantee of their good goods—An assurance given to early empire-builder Moses of the quality products of a land flowing with milk and honey.

Duty Lifted on Art Shipped Into Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

PAINTINGS and drawings, as well as museum specimens and exhibits may now enter the British Isles free of duty.

Yielding to numerous representations urging the unhampered circulation of original works of art and specimens required for the advancement of knowledge, the Import Duties Advisory Committee exempted clearly defined works of art, even when imported for sale, and all objects consigned as exhibits to any approved gallery or museum.

Printed books and music as well as antiques were included in a previous list of goods free of customs duties.

Hidden Money Is Blamed For Trade Inertia

London Economist Tells Williamstown, Hoarders Chief Cause

By ROLAND HALL SHARP

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 1—Gold shortage and maldistribution play a far smaller part in the current breakdown of price levels than is generally supposed, Prof. T. E. Gregory of the London School of Economics told the Institute of Politics at Williams College, today.

There is no reason for alarm because absolute gold production falls behind its past ratio to output of goods and services, he assured members of his round table on the present position of the credit problem.

Professor Gregory made it clear that gold, currency based upon it, or other metals, and all other material tools of industry are powerless of themselves to keep business on the track. The volume of purchasing power due to possession of money or credit has in many instances, he held, remained constant, while prices and industrial activity suffered catastrophic declines.

For examples, Professor Gregory went overseas. Since 1929 the volume of currency and bank deposits, he said, has remained almost at a level in Great Britain, yet during this period prices have fallen from 30 to 50 per cent in common with those of other countries. Similar situations, he said, exist on the Continent.

Puts Blame on Hoarding

In America, he pointed out, the connection between lessened purchasing power and price declines is more marked; widespread bank failures have wiped out buying power in large blocks.

But here, as overseas, the chief hindrance to industrial activity, he explained, is unwillingness of those with money, or credit, to use them—in other words, hoarding, against which everyone is advised.

While admitting this to be the chief brake on industry, and that it cannot be changed merely by increasing the means of distribution, Professor Gregory approved the forthcoming issuance of more currency by the Federal Reserve System. More money may simply mean more to hoard, but it also helps to restore confidence, he explained.

On the question of gold shortage, Professor Gregory pointed out that it is impossible for gold output to keep pace with general industrial production. This averaged up to 3 per cent a year compounded for many decades. It is clear, he said, that gold eventually must fall behind this ratio, but that it need cause no alarm, and calls simply for changes in banking policy.

Gold Buying Power Expands

This is possible because the volume of purchasing power is only in part dependent upon gold supply. Central banks issue credit beyond their holdings and commercial banks in turn multiply this credit so one dollar of gold can support several times as much buying power. The possession of less gold therefore, will

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GATE IS OPENED FOR FLOOD OF FEDERAL LOANS

Reserve System's Bulging Reservoir Tapped to Give Direct Relief

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1—The biggest counter-attack in the history of two years of business deflation got under way today, as Federal Reserve Banks began their direct relief loans to business.

Under the authorization issued by the Reserve Board, in accordance with the recently amended Federal Reserve Act, loans can now be made to individuals, partnerships and corporations "in unusual and exigent circumstances."

With the huge reserves of the Federal Reserve Banks to back the new loans, and with practically blanket discretionary power, the Treasury officials watched with keen interest the development of the new phase of the effort to revive business. They were heartened by recent events in the international and domestic market; the prospect of a new world economic parley, the rising commodity prices, and the fact that out of the last 19 business days prices on stocks have advanced in 15 sessions. It is estimated there that in the course of that long-continued rise prices have picked up around 10 per cent, or roughly, $1,500,000,000.

Many observers are inclined to question whether the stock market rise can be continued, or even the present gains be held for the time being.

The New England group under Gov. John G. Winant of New Hampshire met with Mr. Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce early today. After discussions at the Commerce Department, they were scheduled to meet with Mr. William N. Doak, Secretary of Labor, for a final conference tonight at the White House with President Hoover.

The most important immediate step in the pending drive to restore business is the action of the Reserve Bank in putting into operation the new loan policy. The Federal Reserve banks were required under the new order, dated July 26, and just published, to ascertain the financial solvency of each applicant for a loan, to make sure that "there is reasonable need for such credit accommodations" and among other requirements, "that the applicant is unable to obtain adequate credit accommodations from other banking institutions."

Welfare Forces To Coöperate On New Relief Work

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 1—Funds from states, counties and cities and voluntary contributions of individuals will be needed to supplement the $300,000,000 direct relief fund, provided for by the federal relief bill in 1932 and 1933, according to a statement issued jointly by the American Public Welfare Association and the Family Welfare Association of America today. The organizations represent public and private local agencies throughout the United States and Canada.

"No community and no private citizen should feel that because $300,000,000 has been made available to states that the relief situation in this country is taken care of," Mrs. John M. Glenn, president of the Family Welfare Association of America, said.

Simultaneously, Mr. J. Herbert Case, president of the Association of Community Chests and Councils, announced that a conference had been called to meet in Washington on Sept. 15, to launch the largest mobilization of social and welfare forces ever effected in the United States. President Hoover will open the conference and will deliver a charge to the delegates on the "Citizens' Responsibility for Human Welfare," Mr. Case said.

Mr. Newton D. Baker has been named to head the new group, which will be known as the National Citizens' Committee of the Welfare and Relief Mobilization of 1932, the announcement said.

Paraguay and Bolivia Gird for War; Neighbors Seek Steps Toward Peace

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1—War, threatened between Paraguay and Bolivia, proffers wider consequences than a mere conflict between two Latin-American nations with a total population of some 3,000,000 persons.

War will add burdens to the politically, economically distressed South American republics, for the southern continent desperately needs peace that it may solve problems resultant of world-wide trade upsets.

In Washington this week, representatives of Mexico, Cuba, Colombia, United States and the three neighbors of the disputants—Argentina, Chile and Peru—will confer at the Department of State seeking means to "avert further complications to an already chaotic situation in Latin America." That the situation is serious is agreed to by Mr. Francis White, Assistant Secretary of State.

The 50-year-old dispute between Bolivia and Paraguay concerns a wide strip of territory now incorporated within Bolivia but to which Paraguay has long laid claim. The land has provoked a quarrel essentially like the Tacna-Arica feud that so long embroiled Chile and Peru, for the Chaco area is rich in oil lands, some experts say the richest in the world.

What neutral powers would do in case of war is unknown here. It is pointed out, however, that in event of open conflict Paraguay and Bolivia would be compelled to ask access through neutral nations for the transportation of military supplies. Paraguay might import arms and ammunition up the Plata and Parana Rivers, but Bolivia would be obliged to have its shipments transported through Chile or Argentina. Chile could, therefore, shut off Bolivia by merely placing an embargo on arms shipments across its lines.

From Argentina come reports that Bolivia has mobilized 50,000 men in the Chaco area. The troops are declared to have the most modern equipment including tanks and planes.

Paraguay's preparations are harder to determine because its troops are thought to have moved northwestward in the Chaco and do not come in contact with the frontier as do the Bolivians. Paraguay admits mobilizing, but claims the move for "defense only." The public of each nation is declared "enthusiastic at the prospects of conflict."

Six Records Are Established At Opening of Olympic Games

One World, Five Olympic Marks Shattered, the First Being Javelin Throw by Miss Didrikson—39 Nations Symbolize Universal Good Will

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 1—"I proclaim open the Olympic Games of Los Angeles, celebrating the Xth Olympiad of the modern era."

In this cryptic announcement Vice-President Curtis, on Saturday, signaled the starting of a great amateur sports carnival here, in which 2000 athletes from 39 nations will vie with themselves and one another during the forthcoming two weeks.

Before the Vice-President spoke, a brilliant international assembly had entered the Olympic Stadium and arranged itself quietly upon the green oval of turf in the center. There were dark young men from India with high, blue turbans, Canadians in scarlet coats and white trousers, a Negro from Haiti, tiny Japanese girls in prim, blue and white suits: they were all there—all of the 2000—the picked athletes of the world presented in the parade of nations.

Ten cannon boomed out a salute as Vice-President Curtis finished his announcement. Then, almost simultaneously, six trumpeters appeared on the eastern peristyle of the Stadium and replied in shrill, proud tones, while 50 feet above them the Olympic torch burst forth in brilliant orange flame.

Over at the western end of the bowl, a chorus of 1000 voices accompanied the flag-raising ceremony in which an immense Olympic banner was hoisted above the Stadium. That completed, 2000 pigeons were released from flag-covered cages in the center of the field to fly wildly about before circling away over the edge.

The release of the birds was a prelude to the dedicatory address of Dr. Robert Gordon Sproul, president of the University of California, who said that the spectators had come to emphasize by their presence, the importance of a peaceful gathering of representatives of nations of the world.

Out from the array of athletes then stepped color bearers from each nation grouped in a semicircle about

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EMPIRE PARLEY ENTERS PHASES OF BARGAINING

Advisers and Experts Busy While Delegates Take Holiday Journeys

By WALTER W. CUNNINGHAM

Staff Correspondent Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Aug. 1—Free from their labors, the delegates to the Imperial Economic Conference today are enjoying the amenities of the country, no meetings having been scheduled to take place until tomorrow. Many have accepted the invitation to rusticate at Lucerne in Quebec. Meanwhile the advisers and experts are busy.

Canada is going through the tariff list item by item, and is giving particular attention to rates on cottons, woolens, steel and articles in the export of which Britain is especially interested. Britain is reported to have already agreed "in principle" to give a preference on Empire wheat and to be favorably inclined toward a preference on meats and other natural products providing it received a satisfactory quid pro quo.

Canadian copper producers are reported to have reached an agreement with producers in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia to ask Britain for a heavy duty on copper imports from outside the Empire. The amount of preference asked is understood to be 2½ cents a pound on Canadian copper and £1 a ton on Rhodesian.

The decision to ask for a special preference on copper produced in the Empire is said to have grown out of the action by the United States in placing a duty of 4 cents a pound on foreign copper imports entering the United States.

Fruits from Palestine are now offered to United Kingdom markets through the medium of the conference. One of the largest exporters of fruit in Palestine has arrived here with a view to arranging meetings with importers for an exchange of merchandise.

Arms Conference Criticized by Balbo

ROME, Aug. 1 (AP)—Gen. Italo Balbo, who was Italy's delegate at the closing session of the world disarmament conference, said today in an interview with the newspaper, Popolo d'Italia, that the world has had a "general impression of inconclusiveness" from the deliberations of that conference.

He charged that every decision the conference made "bore the group trade-mark of France, England and America." France and England, he said, controlled the high offices, in which neither the Italians, the Germans nor the Russians figured.

"With a view to possible armaments reduction by the conference," said General Balbo, "America and England increased their naval armaments before they went to Geneva, and France, in greater proportion, increased her land armaments."

Popolo d'Italia was founded by Premier Mussolini.

WORK BY MONTH PLEDGED RAIL MEN

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 1 (AP)—Effective today the Delaware & Hudson Railroad completed an agreement with all its operating employees guaranteeing them 240 hours work a month and scrapping the mileage basis of pay employed on most other American railroads.

It was announced that after several months of negotiating, national and local officers of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen had accepted a monthly wage plan. This plan was adopted previously by the other three of the "big four," the engineers, conductors and firemen.

Under the new plan no employees will be discharged even if traffic should decrease, the company promised. Work will be distributed among the 2850 operating department men. Each employee is guaranteed pay for 240 hours of work, and none will be permitted to work more than that time.

E. A. MERRITT RESIGNS FROM DIRECTORSHIP

The Mother Church Board Names W. P. McKenzie as Successor

In announcing the resignation, effective Sept. 1, 1932, of Mr. Edward A. Merritt, a member of The Christian Science Board of Directors of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, and the appointment of Mr. William P. McKenzie as his successor, the Board of Directors make public the following communications:

July 27, 1932.

The Christian Science Board of Directors,
107 Falmouth Street,
Boston, Massachusetts.

My beloved Friends:

In July, 1917, I accepted a call to become a member of the Board of Directors of The Mother Church.

For the last 15 years, my life has been enriched with the great joy and privilege of rendering the best service I have understood how to give to our precious Leader, Mary Baker Eddy, and to the great Cause of Christian Science, which she established on this earth to the glory of God and for the redemption of mankind.

Many undertakings for the benefit of The Mother Church have, during the past year, been begun or have been brought to a satisfactory accomplishment, not the least of which is the building of the new Publishing House, which is progressing in a gratifying manner.

I feel that the time has come when I can rightly carry out my great desire to devote all of my time to the study, teaching, and practice of Christian Science, and to this end I herewith ask you to accept my resignation from the Board and its allied activities, as of Sept. 1, 1932.

In taking this step, I cannot refrain from thanking wholeheartedly each one of you for your unfailing and loving coöperation in the working out of all problems that have come to us for solution. I believe that no other Board of five members has ever worked together in greater harmony and mutual consideration.

Now that the day of my retirement approaches, and I am able to view from a somewhat detached

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Prohibition Facts

By DR. THOMAS N. CARVER

Professor of Economics Harvard University

13—*Liquor and States' Rights*

THE liquor interests fought states' rights whenever it was to their advantage to do so. They fought local option and state-wide prohibition. They not only fought them on the platform and the press, but in the courts as well. They invoked federal authority to prevent dry states from excluding liquor shipped from other states. They did this under the interstate commerce clause of the Federal Constitution. They fought, in Congress and out, the Webb-Kenyon Act, the first act of the Federal Government which gave dry states the power to prevent the importation of liquor from wet states. They only discovered their love for states' rights after the Federal Government went dry.

Is it not a little late for the liquor crowd now to express such devotion to states' rights? Does it not look as though they were more devoted to their own selfish interests than to that principle of government called states' rights? Otherwise, why didn't they stand for states' rights when the Federal Government was wet and some of the states wanted to be dry?

BRITISH LABOR PARTY DESERTED BY LEFT WING

Once Important Branch Became Too Radical for Rank and File

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 1—The ancient division in the councils of the Labor Party came to a head this week-end when the Independent Labor Party which forms the Left Wing split from the main body and itself split into two in consequence.

The breach consummates the process of disintegration which has been going on for a considerable time. The Independent Labor Party as the exponent of the theory "Socialism in our time" used to be the most influential section of the Labor Party. But it was too revolutionary for the more conservative trade unionists who made up the rank and file of Labor Party supporters. Among its former leaders were men like Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Mr. Philip Snowden, now Viscount Snowden. Both these, however, severed their connections with the I. L. P. some time ago.

Present I. L. P. representatives in Parliament number only five, and during the recent session they were at least as critical of their right wing colleagues as of the Government. Consequently their departure is regarded by the main body of the Labor Party with relief rather than dismay.

The vote at Bradford Saturday showed 241 for secession and 142 against. But the minority claims its strength in the country is approximately half of the total membership. It includes men like Mr. E. F. Wise, former member of Parliament and ex-civil servant, who gave up a government post to become head of the London branch of Centrosoyus, the Soviet corporative organization.

Mr. Wise in his letter of resignation from the I. L. P. Sunday said: "The secession from the Labor Party when it is more socialistic in outlook, intention and opportunity than at any time in its history seems to me an act of both treachery to the labor movement and of suicide for the I. L. P. It is because I prefer to be an active Socialist rather than disgruntled disruptionist that I shall continue to work in the Labor Party as the only organization which, whatever its imperfections, has any present chance of achieving Socialism in our time."

Roumanian King Backs Traditional Foreign Policies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

BUCHAREST, Roumania, Aug. 1—With Mr. Juliu Maniu still refusing to accept the office of Premier despite his party's victory at the polls, the King's speech from the throne was of a noncommittal nature at the opening session of the new Parliament Sunday.

The two chief items were insistence on maintaining Roumania's traditional foreign policy, and on practicing the strictest economy with a view to balancing the budget.

As a sign of protest against the methods of solving the crisis after the downfall of the Iorga Government, the old Liberals abstained from the ceremony. Pending the formation of a new cabinet Dr. Alexander Vaida-Voevod, who succeeded Dr. Nicholas Iorga as Premier, is still carrying on.

Butter Used to Make 'Wheels Go Round'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Lethbridge, Alta.

NECESSITY knows no law in farming circles during times of low prices for produce, so the farmers living in the Magrath district, south of Lethbridge, have found that standard axle grease at 16 cents a pound is not the cheapest lubricant to grease their farm machinery.

Instead, they are using butter, which is quoted at 10 cents a pound in this locality, and lard, which is valued at 9 cents a pound. They state that they save money by using these substitutes to "make the wheels go round" or grease their axles, and maintain that these substitutes are fairly satisfactory.

Bonus Army Gets Land For Private Camp

'Khaki Shirts' to Organize on Maryland Plot—'Reds' Admit Riot Charge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JOHNSTOWN, Penna., Aug. 1—The bonus expeditionary marchers who were routed from Washington will be on the move again within a few days, headed for a camp on private property just outside Laurel, Md. This camp will be within 19 miles of the national capital, and in it the leaders of the "Army" hope to see their plans crystallize into an organization of "khaki shirts," which will be unlike either the black shirts of Italy or Herr Adolph Hitler's Nazis in Germany, but, instead, a product wholly American, according to the leaders.

An outline of the aims of these leaders was given by Mr. Walter W. Waters, commander-in-chief of the forces, before his army—about 5000—encamped in Ideal Park, just outside Johnstown, yesterday.

"We ask prospective members of 'khaki shirts' to organize and mobilize in their respective communities subject to call," he said, "to go into training in a semi-military manner and to exercise their right of suffrage at the November election. The sole purpose of 'khaki shirts' is to insure a return of the government to the people."

Later he amplified this by saying that the aim of his proposed organization is "to establish economic justice for the American people."

"We are thinking not only of the veterans, but of the whole American people," he said.

To Work Through Ballot

Achievement of these aims, he added, is hoped for through "educating the voting public to exercise their franchise in an intelligent manner."

"We will establish central headquarters to disseminate authoritative information on candidates for office," he continued. "We are interested in preserving the present form of government and not letting it fall into the hands of a military dictator."

Organization work for the "khaki shirts" will be on a nation-wide scale and will be started immediately, Mr. Waters said. All voters will be eligible to membership. Mr. Waters said he already had promises of action in the or-

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King Forced to Hold to Dictatorship, Yugoslav Premier's Resignation Shows

cial to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—The resignation of Mr. Voya Marinkovitch as Prime Minister of Yugoslavia and his withdrawal from the Cabinet are interpreted as a drastic intensification of dictatorial methods.

The ministerial change represents a complete denial of the policy often proclaimed by the King; namely, of a gradual return to democracy, and shows once more that it is extremely difficult for a dictator to climb down from his lonely peak.

When King Alexander abolished the Constitution, 3½ years ago, and introduced a system of absolutism designed to annihilate the old parties and smother tribal, regional and religious separatism, he insisted that this measure was only the preparation for a better kind of constitutional self-government. He took special pains to emphasize his attachment to democracy.

Furthermore in the course of his absolutist régime his Cabinet introduced a number of "reforms" professedly tending toward future self-government, such as the division of the country into large administrative areas with alleged local power; the presentation to his people of a Constitution, the creation of a Parliament and the replacing of the dictator, General Zhivkovitch, by a statesman, Dr. Voya Marinkovitch.

Yet, in spite of these steps, which were announced as a gradual movement toward real parliamentarianism, it was plain that unabated absolutism persisted. As a reaction, acts of violence against the Government increased, arrests multiplied and dissatisfaction grew rapidly, even penetrating into the army. Matters reached a dangerous stage, requiring either the immediate abandonment of the dictatorial experiment and the complete making over of the Yugoslav state on a federative basis or the tightening up of absolutism for the purpose of ruthlessly smothering dissatisfaction.

The King has adopted the latter course. He has appointed as Prime Minister a personal friend, famous for his opposition to all tendencies toward decentralization, and has given the post of Minister of the Interior to a police agent, noted for his long and vigorous activity in "Serbizing" minority groups. Another personal friend has been made Foreign Minister. No former politicians of any weight are in the Cabinet, nor persons representing public opinion in any part of the country.

All of the authoritative leaders of the Slovenes, of the Croats and of the Serbs are against this Ministerial Council. It is meeting with more united opposition than any government in recent Yugoslav history.

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THINGS PRESENT

The editorial, "Mr. Ford Sticks to His Guns," bristles with good prohibition ammunition.

Perhaps you've wondered how the Indian built his birch bark canoe. There are full directions on the Home Forum Page.

The Rime-O-Grams this week are based on famous temples and cathedrals. How many can you guess? Daily Features Page.

AND THINGS TO COME

A statement frequently made by wet propagandists is that drinking was decreasing before the United States adopted prohibition. Some facts and figures proving the statement untrue will appear in Professor Carver's "Prohibition Facts" tomorrow.

Tuesday, of course, brings the Educational Page with its Parent Column. (Have you written that letter to it yet?)

Tuesday also brings the Home Building, Architecture, Gardens Page and the weekly Radio Column.

REICH KEEPS REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT

Hitler Fails to Command Majority, but Gains 120 Reichstag Seats

VON PAPEN CABINET MAY RETAIN OFFICE

Communists Make Unexpected Gains—Social Democrats Lose Three Seats

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Aug. 1—Germany has to answer the Fascist demand, "Give Hitler power."

Herr Adolf Hitler now has at his command a party nearly twice the size of any other single political group in the nation. He holds the mandate of 37 per cent of the Reich voters.

But to Herr Hitler has been denied anything approaching an absolute majority. He has not received popular authority to govern Germany alone. And Germany recorded the desire of a vast bulwark of the voters to retain a democratic form of government as opposed to the Fascist plans of a dictatorship of a "Third Reich."

Thus the results of yesterday's Reichstag elections bring about the political paradox that Germany yesterday "elected"—at least temporarily—a government for which not one single vote was cast.

Former Coalition Broken

This is because the alignment of parties resulting from yesterday's vote holds grave possibility of resulting in an inoperative Reichstag. The old coalition was swept away. A new coalition can be formed only after definite negotiations. Thus the von Papen Cabinet may continue to control German affairs—without any party behind it and resting on authority of President von Hindenburg and the Reichswehr.

Already there is talk of a "war of empowerment" in the Reichstag to permit the Cabinet to carry on for a few months together with a Reichstag committee.

Yesterday's election brought out 1,000,000 more votes than the Reichstag elections of Sept. 14, 1930. The total of 36,845,279 voters is 84 per cent of those qualified to cast votes. The votes swept away a host of little parties which normally complicate the German political system. Out of election only five big parties emerged. The official count, subject only to minor changes, follows:

National Socialists, 13,732,777.
Social Democrats, 7,951,245.
Roman Catholics (including Center Party and Bavarian People's Party), 5,776,954.
Communists, 5,278,094.
Nationalists, 2,172,941.

Make-Up of Reichstag

The result of this voting is the following distribution of seats in the Reichstag compared with the Reichstag recently dissolved:

National Socialists, 230; compared to 110
Social Democrats, 133; compared to 136.
Communists, 89; compared to 78.
Roman Catholics (including Center Party and Bavarian People's Party), 97; compared to 88.
Nationalists, 38; compared to 42.

Definite figures of the Reichstag composition await an elaborate study of the various parties and combinations in districts so as to avoid lessening the vote, for which one mandate is given by every 60,000 ballots. It is indicated that the Reichstag will be composed of 607 deputies against 577 elected in 1930.

The interpretation placed upon these figures would indicate that the National Socialists have approached the peak of a doubled showing over the Reichstag election of 1930. They have increased by about 500,000 the high figure reached during the last two German elections—the presidential run-off of April 10 and the Prussian election on April 24.

Gains by Communists

The excellent showing made by the Communists was unexpected. They fell off during the Prussian elections. But in every district where the vote can be compared with the election of April 24 the Communists have recorded gains. This is partly due to the action by the Government against them which served to close their ranks against defection.

The Social Democrats lost only three seats compared to the final composition of the last Reichstag, but the loss represents 10 seats from the Reichstag as elected in 1930, as seven deputies left the party during the period.

The Roman Catholic gain is largely attributed to the general sweeping away of small parties which brought to the Center many of Middle sympathy who saw the ineffectiveness in voting for disappearing small parties.

The German People's Party, which was founded by Dr. Gustav Stresemann and held a prominent position in German parliamentary life under his leadership, has fallen by 27 seats to a bare seven. A group of small parties between the Center and Right has been completely pulverized, including both the Economic Party and the Christian Socialist Party which dropped from 21 seats to two. The Bavarian Peasant Party fell from five to two seats while the Württemburg Agrarian Party will not return at all. These losses were caused almost wholly by Herr Hitler's strength.

The State Party, once a stronghold of the democratic bourgeoisie,

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CO-OPERATIVES TOLD OF PROFIT THROUGH CHAINS

Opportunity Cited at Opening of Institute in New Hampshire

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Aug. 1—A challenge and an opportunity to co-operative organizations was pointed to in the enormous buying power of chain stores, by Dr. Harry R. Tosdal, professor of marketing in the Harvard University Graduate School of Marketing, at the opening of the American Institute of Coöperation here today.

The institute representing the leading agriculture coöperatives of the nation has brought its problems of production and marketing to New England. Here at the University of New Hampshire, which in itself symbolizes the progressive aspect of modern agriculture, the institute opened with more than 100 farming experts prepared to discuss in a week of open sessions and round table parleys the economic issues of the hour.

It is the first time in the eight years of its existence that the institute has held its annual conference among the clearings in which America's greatest industry got its laborious start.

The newer type of retailers, the chain stores, tend to buy from manufacturers rather than wholesalers, and from farmers or farm organizations rather than commission merchants, Dr. Tosdal said. He went on to trace recent trends in marketing which, he said, are significant in that the attempt to eliminate the so-called middleman comes from the growers' organizations which are seeking contact with large-quantity purchasers and from chain stores which seek large-volume producers.

Such methods of direct buying are not to be deprecated, he declared. It is to the advantage of the consumer, and eventually it will be to the interest of the producers, he contended, providing that the necessary functions of assembling, standardizing and delivering are performed more economically than by older methods. He stressed the importance of the bargaining power of the producers' organizations, which, he said, should be developed so as to balance the enormous bargaining power of the chain stores or retail associations.

Dr. Tosdal emphasized the importance of developing large-scale buying, pointing out that the farmer would have an opportunity to market his products provided he could offer them in a sufficiently large quantity to attract the wholesale buyer. This, he said, is where the coöperative organizations can demonstrate their advantages.

Lack of standardization and grading in the wholesale distribution of citrus fruits was decried by Mr. Paul S. Armstrong of Los Angeles, general manager of the California Fruit Growers Exchange. Bulk distribution of oranges and grapefruit, Mr. Armstrong contended, is a menace to an industry which has been fairly "depression-proof."

While the growers' policy should be to deliver his products in the least expensive manner possible consistent with a standard dependable product distributed in sound condition, the practice of selling fruit in bulk without proper grading and wrapping is getting away from a policy of standardization, he contended. Mr. Armstrong was referring to the fact that 25 per cent of the Florida citrus crop is reported to have been distributed without proper containers or grading.

The marketing of cream today represents the "cream" of the dairying business, according to Mr. George R. Fitts of the Dairymen's League Coöperative Association, speaking on recent trends and changes in the markets in which coöperatives sell products.

Although the demand for milk has slackened, due to the lessened buying power of the consumers, Mr. Fitts indicated that the consumption of cream has increased materially. He said that the low prices for dairy products throughout the country in the past two years had resulted from a decrease in the demand, coming at a time when milk supplies were still increasing, due to favorable prices during the preceding five years.

Production of low-grade eggs as a sideline is hurting the industry, Mr. Earl W. Benjamin, general manager of the Pacific Egg Producers Coöperative, said. He observed that "one bad egg will discourage a consumer from eating a lot of good ones." He added that the development of the fine egg markets has been maintained remarkably on a parallel to the growth of the chain stores. He indicated that chain stores are more and more demanding the best quality of eggs.

The institute is a group regarded as an accurate cross section of what agriculture is accomplishing in asserting its right to follow its products to the consumer. It is seeking to develop and maintain a branch of leadership which will give to agriculture the standing it deserves among other industries. The membership represents farmers' business associations now doing an annual business amounting to $2,500,000,000.

The group is to consider questions which are of as much concern to the growth of the Northwest as to the wheat men of the prairie regions or the eastern dairy farmers. The institute comes to New England at a time when the collapse in commodity prices has affected the Aroostook potato grower and the Vermont milk producer no less than the farmers in the wheat and corn belt.

E. A. Merritt Resigns; W. P. McKenzie Named

(Continued from Page 1)

position the work of The Christian Science Board of Directors, I feel impelled to say that to me the magnitude and importance of the duties and responsibilities of this Board assume new and impressive proportions. I am more than ever convinced that it is impossible for one who has not directly participated as a member in the deliberations of the Board adequately to appreciate the problems with which they are daily confronted in carrying forward, upholding, and protecting the form of church government established by our Leader and codified by her in the Manual of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Here I would express a word of heartfelt appreciation of the support we have had at all times from the rank and file of the membership of The Mother Church. They have been truly mindful of our Leader's admonition on page 360: 17 of Miscellany, "I would advise you with all my soul to support the Directors of The Mother Church."

It is my earnest desire to continue to consecrate my life to God's service, and in the coming years, I shall be greatly interested in, and shall follow, the activities of the Board of Directors of The Mother Church with a spirit of sincere loyalty, accentuated by my happy participation in them for so long a period of years.

Gratefully and lovingly yours,
EDWARD A. MERRITT.

Reply to Mr. Merritt

July 27, 1932

Mr. Edward A. Merritt

Our Dear Friend:

It is with sincere regret that we accept your resignation as a member of the Board of Directors of The Mother Church. It is with genuine sorrow that we see in your retirement a break in the daily, intimate association between the five of us who have stood side by side in meeting and mastering the momentous affairs that have been laid before us officially.

Our unity in whole-heartedly seeking divine guidance has rendered it possible for us to make prompt and efficient demonstrations which might otherwise have been protracted and perhaps inadequate. Together we have been engaged in the greatest healing service that could be offered to followers of our beloved Leader, for our work has been to heal problems which have been brought to us in our official capacity, not merely the problems of individuals, but of the entire Christian Science movement.

How capably we have done this is not for us to say, but of this you may be sure, that we grieve at your going and would have you ever remember that our best thoughts are with you in whatever may follow the change you are now voluntarily making.

Our inclination is to hold you, our duty is to let you go.

Faithfully your associates,

WILLIAM R. RATHVON
ANNIE M. KNOTT
GEORGE WENDELL ADAMS
CHARLES E. HEITMAN

Mr. McKenzie's Services

Mr. William P. McKenzie, C. S. B., of Cambridge, Mass., is well known to Christian Scientists for his long and faithful service to The Mother Church. He was educated at Upper Canada College, Toronto University, Knox College, Toronto, and Auburn Theological Seminary. After a brief pastorate, he taught English literature and rhetoric at Rochester (N. Y.) University, during which work he became interested in Christian Science.

In 1894 he became a "First Member" of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston; and in 1896, at Mrs. Eddy's invitation, he came to Boston to become a member of the committee which prepares the Bible lessons for Christian Science services. In 1898, by Mrs. Eddy's appointment, he became one of the original Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, serving until July, 1917, when he was appointed editor of the Christian Science religious periodicals, in which position he served until March, 1920. Mr. McKenzie was again appointed a Trustee of The Christian Science Publishing Society in January, 1922, and he now retires from that position to take up his new duties as a Director. In 1898 when Mrs. Eddy instituted The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, Mr. McKenzie was made one of its members and he served in this capacity until 1915. He has twice served as President of The Mother Church. He received instruction in Christian Science directly from Mrs. Eddy in 1898. For many years Mr. McKenzie has been a teacher and practitioner of Christian Science in Cambridge, Mass.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Meeting, Boston John Reed Club, discussion on "War Prevention," 825 Boylston Street, 7:30.

Films

Fine Arts—"The Battle of Gallipoli," continuous, 1 to 11.
Metropolitan—"The First Year," continuous, 11 to 11.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Children's Museum of Boston: Museum League games all day; Microscopic Club, 10; travel chart games, 2; motion picture lecture, "Interdependence," 3; special games and stereoscope views, 3; lecture hall, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5.

Meeting, Kiwanis Club of Boston, talk by Mr. Heman A. Harding on "The Cape Cod Shore in its Aspect to the Brotherhood of Man," Boston City Club, 12:15.

Presentation of "The Queen's Lost Dignity" by traveling theater, auspices Boston Park Department, Christopher League Playground, South Boston, 4:30.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open weekdays from 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Exhibitions: Paintings by the New England Society of Contemporary Art; Far Eastern Art in Printed Reproductions Made in Japan; American Silver by John Coney; Modern American Prints; Modern French Prints; Aquatints by Goya; Designs in Color by Anne Allen; English Mezzotints of the 18th and early 19th centuries.
Fogg Art Museum—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Winslow Homer water colors. Paintings by Professor Pope. Copies of twelfth century Helke Scrolls. French drawings of the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries. Water color studies by Lewis Rubinstein.
Germanic Museum, Cambridge—Summer exhibition of contemporary German art.
Boston Art Club—Annual summer exhibition of paintings and sculptures.
Casson Galleries—Summer exhibition.
Goodspeed's Book Shop—Summer exhibition of water colors and small paintings.
Goodman-Walker Gallery—Summer exhibition of French and American paintings.
Grace Horne's Galleries—Summer exhibition.
Vose Galleries—Nineteenth century American paintings from Doughty to Twachtman.
Doll & Richards—Summer exhibitions.
Schervee Studio—General print show.
Holman's Print Shop—Summer exhibitions.
Twentieth Century Club—Paintings by J. Eliot Enneking.

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AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
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WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Tuesday; gentle to moderate westerly winds.
Maine: Fair and slightly warmer in the interior tonight; Tuesday partly cloudy.
New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and slightly warmer tonight; Tuesday fair.
Massachusetts: Fair and slightly warmer in northern portion; Tuesday partly cloudy.
Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight; Tuesday partly cloudy, with not much change in temperature.
Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate westerly winds over northern portion and moderate northeast and east winds over southern portion, with partly overcast weather tonight and Tuesday.
Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Fair at beginning and end of week and a period of showers beginning Tuesday or Wednesday; slowly rising temperature first half of week and cooler Thursday or Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	74	78	Montreal	60	70
Bismarck	66	88	Nantucket	68	74
Boston	64	80	New Orleans	78	90
Buffalo	64	74	New York	70	80
Calgary	48	76	Norfolk, Va.	74	86
Charleston	82	84	North Platte	70	86
Chicago	70	82	Philadelphia	72	84
Cincinnati	66	84	Phoenix, Ariz.	80	102
Denver	64	86	Pittsburgh	66	82
Eastport, Me.	62	68	Portland, Me.	62	74
Hatteras	78	82	Raleigh	68	84
Honolulu, T.H. 7p.m. July31	76	80	St. Louis	64	78
Helena, Mont.	62	72	St. Paul	62	86
Huron, S. D.	66	80	Salt Lake City	62	82
Jacksonville	76	88	San Francisco	54	64
Kansas City	80	88	SantaFe, N.M.	56	76
Key West	86	92	Seattle	56	62
Los Angeles	60	78	Tampa	80	83
Memphis	80	88	Washington	72	86
Miami, Fla.	84	92	Wichita, Kan.	80	110
			Williston, N.D.	58	96

A—9 a. m., eastern daylight saving time, Aug. 1.
B—Maximum July 31.

High Tides at Boston
(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
Monday, 11:29 p. m.; Tuesday, 12:02 p. m.
Height of tides, 9.8 feet, 8:6 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:33 p. m.

KELLY SPRINGFIELD TIRE CO.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1—Capital readjustment plan of Kelly Springfield Tire Company has been declared operative as of July 28 by the readjustment committee on the basis of deposits of more than two-thirds of all classes of stock. Secretary G. A. Biddle of the committee stated deposits of the stock will be received until the close of business Aug. 22.

A CLEAN PLACE TO EAT
Waldorf
226 Huntington Avenue, Across the Park
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Tonight's Evening Special
Two Fried Pork Chops, New String Beans, Freneh Fried Potatoes, Rolls and Butter 30c
OVER 1,000,000 MEALS A WEEK

From a Pair of Steers to a Single Steerer

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR - Acme-P. & A.

FOUR STEPS IN FARM POWER

This Novel Exhibit of the Progress in the Process of Preparing the Ground for Tillage Was Displayed at the World's Fair Grounds in Chicago. The Crowd Saw a Good Show. In the Background Is the Adler Planetarium.

When ground was ready to be broken for the agricultural building at the coming World's Fair in Chicago, it was decided to show the progress of a century in the methods used in breaking fallow land for farming. It was easy enough to locate a tractor and not so difficult to corral a three-horse hitch and a team of mules, but it was not so easy to get a yoke of oxen. But those in charge of the affair succeeded, and in the picture the four units are shown at the start. It proved one case at least where the end justified the means. A plowed field is a plowed field whether done by a pair of sturdy steers or a 1932 model tractor, and it proved so in this instance.

On the Esplanade

8:30 P. M.

Procession of the Sardar ..... Ippolitov-Ivanov
Overture, "Egmont" ..... Beethoven
Valse Triste ..... Sibelius
Chinese Suite ..... Hadley
Overture, "Sakuntala" ..... Goldmark
Prelude to "Lohengrin" ..... Wagner
(a) Indian Summer ..... Herbert
(b) Al Fresco ..... Herbert
Overture, "In Bohemia" ..... Hadley
Dr. Henry Hadley, Guest Conductor

BOARD TO AID GUY PROPOSED BY ELY

Gov. Joseph B. Ely held a conference today with Mr. Arthur M. Guy, state banking commissioner, in regard to the formation of an advisory council for the supervision of liquidation proceedings in the bank commissioner's office. The Governor said the purpose was to relieve Mr. Guy of much of the detail of the liquidating work.

The board would consist of three members, one of whom is to be designated as chairman, and would examine conditions relating to closed banks and consider means of liquidating them. The Governor said it would be an "informal board and its membership would not be entirely composed of lawyers." The cost, he said, would be slight.

HIGHWAY FATALITIES REDUCED, RYAN FINDS

Seven per cent fewer fatal motor accidents occurred in Massachusetts during seven months of the present fiscal year than in the corresponding period of 1931, according to Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, Registrar of Motor Vehicles. Up to July 1, he reported, 373 persons were injured fatally during that period in 1932 as compared with 402 in 1931.

In his report last week, Mr. Ryan said that 14 persons were fatally injured during that time, 10 less than the week before, and two less than in the corresponding period last year. A total of 1635 licenses and registrations were suspended and 83 persons were convicted for operating while under the influence of liquor.

FORESTERS MEET

MONTPELIER, Vt., Aug. 1 (AP)—Mr. Hugh P. Baker, dean of the New York State College of Forestry, Mr. Robert M. Ross of the Connecticut Forest Park Association, Mr. A. F. Hawes, Connecticut state forester, and Prof. L. R. Jones of Madison, Wis., were among the speakers at the annual meeting of the New England section of the Society of American Foresters today in Groton State Forest.

SCITUATE CUTS TAX RATE

Scituate has adopted the popular manifestation of deflation—a reduced tax rate. A reduction of $2.30 over the rate of 1931 has been announced by the board of assessors. The new rate is $28.60. Rigid economy was effected at the town meeting last spring. The town this year received nearly double the amount from the State of last year.

WISCASSET RAILWAY AUCTIONED FOR $3000

WISCASSET, Maine, Aug. 1 (AP)—The Wiscasset, Waterville & Farmington Railway, a narrow-gauge road extending 48 miles from Wiscasset to Albion, was sold under the hammer for the second time in its 29 years' history, today, for $3000, just one-tenth of the original investment.

Mr. Malcolm Philbrick of Auburn, a nephew of Mr. Frank Winter, also of Auburn, principal stockholder in the road, was the purchaser. New York interests, which held all the stock, sold out to local persons in 1925.

CLOSED MIDDLESEX BANK PAYS DIVIDEND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOWELL, Mass.—Dividend checks representing 25 per cent have been declared and are available at the depository of the closed Middlesex National Bank, according to an announcement last night by Mr. William G. Roelker, receiver.

The dividends are being paid, according to Mr. Roelker, from funds issuing from the ordinary course of liquidation, supplemented by a loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. There is to be no further disbursement, he said, until the loan has been repaid.

KING GEORGE SAILS CUTTER TO VICTORY

COWES, Isle of Wight, Aug. 1 (AP)—King George V., England's "sailor King" reverted to his favorite rôle today, and sailed the black-hulled Bermuda cutter Britannia to victory in the first race inaugurating the royal yachting racing week at Cowes.

Britannia's victory was easily achieved and was highly popular with the onlookers, drawn from British, American and continental society.

Among the defeated entries of the day's racing, in the "J" Class, was Shamrock V, the late Sir Thomas Lipton's last challenger for the America's Cup.

BUSINESS MEN STUDY REËMPLOYMENT PLAN

At the moment the "New Hampshire Plan for Reëmployment" is being considered in Washington, the text of the plan issued by the New England Council will be reaching the desks of business men throughout the six states. The pamphlet carries a foreword by Mr. Harry C. Knight, president of the council, urging the appointment of committees by commercial and industrial associations to study the application of the plan to New England enterprise.

Declaring that the council had not taken any official action on the proposed plan, Mr. Knight asserted no thoughtful person doubted that there were reasonable grounds to regard the shortened week essential to the utilization of a substantial proportion of available labor for the future.

Postal Carriers Call Work Unfair

Complaints from substitute carriers in the Boston postal district that conditions under which they work are unjust were heard at a special meeting of Boston Branch 34, National Association of Letter Carriers, held yesterday at the American House. The more than 350 postal workers unanimously agreed to petition national officers to carry a fight to the Post Office Department for changes in present working conditions for the substitutes.

The substitutes are protesting the cutting of their pay from 65 to 57 cents an hour, when this classification of workers was not mentioned in the new federal wage laws. They also protest reporting for work at 6:30 a. m., and many times sitting around all day without receiving any work. Men who get a detail for night work at 4 p. m., must report at 6:30 the following morning just the same, it was pointed out.

The carriers claim that the present conditions were caused largely by officials at Washington whose orders prevent the employment of a substitute in the place of a regular when it is possible to divide his work among other regulars.

GEORGES BANK CHART MAPS NEW FEATURES

Features not contained in previous charts of Georges Bank are shown on a new chart of the easterly edge of that body of water, it was announced today by Lieut.-Commander K. T. Adams, in charge of the Boston office of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey. The new chart, now available, and known as No. 3075, is of special value to fishermen and to navigators going east of Cape Cod.

The chart shows results obtained from part of the three-year survey on these grounds, which is now nearing completion, at which time a similar chart of the area not covered by the most recent booklet, will be published.

Gov. Ely Believes Business Heading Back to Heights

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 1 (AP)—Gov. Joseph B. Ely and Representative Pehr G. Holmes in addresses at the opening session of the forty-seventh annual convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor in the Bancroft Hotel today expressed beliefs that business conditions are improving.

Mr. Holmes believes that America faces its greatest era of prosperity, and if merchants and manufacturers could find it possible to build up stocks, business would take a sudden upward swing.

Governor Ely said the business outlook is brighter, that the upturn is bound to come, but he wouldn't predict that it would be in 60 days, and he couldn't safely say whether it would be a slow and sure upward or a strong and emphatic thrust.

He deplored the fact that in order to reduce the cost of government and lighten the burden of the taxpayer, especially the home owner, it would be necessary to reduce wages, but he was of the belief that these could be adjusted later when business picks up and the heavy burden of government has been lightened.

The Governor considered the present times in two phases, first, "purely defensive, in which we are defending ourselves against economic laws that have broken down. The battle we are now fighting is in the defensive stage," he stated.

"When the wheels of industry begin to turn, as they will, then we'll reach the second phase," he said, "and the time to enact such legislation that we will have a more equitable distribution of the profits of industry."

CARLOADINGS DECREASE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1—Loadings of revenue freight in the week ended July 23 totaled 501,130 cars, a decrease of 2964 cars from the previous week, 241,351 cars less than the like 1931 week, and 418,171 cars less than in the 1930 week, according to the American Railway Association.

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MORE TEACHING OF POLITICS IN SCHOOLS URGED

Daughter of Bryan Says It Is State's Duty to Young Voters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., Aug. 1—Curricula of colleges and high schools of the United States should include more extensive courses on the political sciences, Representative Ruth Bryan Owen (D.) of Florida declared in an address at the Chautauqua Amphitheater today, during one of a series of discussions arranged by Chautauqua Institution in coöperation with the Foreign Policy Association.

"Not even conferences and surveys of voting constituencies can impart the information which voters in a democracy should have," Mrs. Owens declared. "Account should be taken of the accretions to the electorate represented by tremendous numbers of young voters who in each election cast a first ballot and bring fresh minds to bear on political problems.

"Surely the individual selected by the voters as their Congressman bears some relation not yet analyzed and defined to these newcomers in the field of political endeavor. When the high school or college gives the graduate a diploma which marks the close of his school life, surely there should be some gesture of welcome on the part of the Government of the Republic when the duties of citizenship in the school are exchanged for those of citizenship in the nation."

Both Sides of Picture

Viewpoints of French and of German people on problems that affect both nations were expressed at a conference here on July 26, Mr. Harold Tobin of the American Committee of the League of Nations Association expressed the German view. M. Pierre Denoyer, American correspondent for Le Petit Parisien, spoke on behalf of France.

Mr. Tobin stressed what he called the unfair peace following the World War, the irritation of the Polish Corridor and the forced assumption of war guilt by the German people.

"After the World War, as much inconsideration was shown in dealing with Germany at the hands of the victors as she had shown in dealing with her enemies in previous circumstances," he said. "Always there are victors, and always the conquered suffer. But at the peace negotiations after a war it has been the custom to have the vanquished nation present.

"This courtesy was shown France in a preceding war, but was not shown Germany in the last war—unfortunately for the European states and for the world as a whole. If she had been present these points on which she was most sensitive could have been gone over and brought into the light. These points are at the bottom of what has happened since."

Speaks for France

M. Denoyer stressed the great concessions which he said France had made since the Treaty of Versailles, and referred particularly to the Hitler movement as a cause of anxiety.

"It is a fact that there is not an attitude of complete confidence between the two countries," he said. "On the contrary, I would call it an atmosphere of distrust. When France and her allies negotiated the treaties of peace, they thought they had disarmed Germany, and I must admit that they did a pretty thorough job, but it happens that there is something more important, and that is moral disarmament. This has not been accomplished.

"I do not need to emphasize the distinct generosity of the French in reparations. They have realized that the effect of a settlement is more important than a few million francs.

"The next step must be taken by Germany. Let the Germans realize that in France there is more good will toward them than ever before, so that as they work for the good of their own country they will also work for a better understanding upon which rests the fate of Europe and the rest of the world."

Gov. Ely Pledges His Support To Roosevelt Ticket

Gov. Joseph B. Ely of Massachusetts pledged support of the "Democratic ticket of Roosevelt and Garner" and set forth his determination to seek reëlection as Governor in a statement issued today. But he maintained his previous attitude, that "the public mind would more clearly and easily find expression if the Democratic Party chose as its leader a man of expressed convictions and positive action in contrast to the Republican candidate for reelection."

He explained his position following a conference in Albany with Governor Roosevelt, who evidently persuaded him that the platform of the Democratic Party would be "carried out by him with earnest and energetic action."

Mr. Ely's decision to seek reëlection was the result, he said, of circumstances that have placed in his hands "the tangled skeins" of public affairs which require unraveling, for instance, the railroad consolidation problem.

The mass of details arising from the liquidating and reorganization of several state banks, the carrying through of distressed municipalities and the continuance of relief to the unemployed and needy are, he explained, a few of the unfinished problems that have spurred him to let the voters decide if he should finish his job.

Britain's Largest War Memorial Unveiled in France

By Permission of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TRIUMPHAL ARCH AT THIEPVAL IN SOMME DEPARTMENT

Built of Stone and Brick, the Arch Rises to a Height of 140 Feet. The Names of the 73,367 British Officers and Men Who Fell in the Battles of the Somme Are Inscribed on the Wall.

THIEPVAL, France, Aug. 1 (AP)—President Lebrun, the Prince of Wales and other dignitaries of both France and Great Britain participated today in the unveiling of a huge memorial to the 73,367 British soldiers who fell in the battles of the Somme.

"Throughout the world, wherever our armies fought, the names of our dead are individually recorded," the Prince said. "These names so long as we remember them shall inspire us to a better civilization in which it will be realized that the only sure happiness for any nation is to be found in the peace and prosperity of the whole world."

President Lebrun, in a fervent tribute to the heroes, called upon Europe to coöperate in peace, declaring that France and Great Britain in their recent accord of collaboration have led the way toward mutual understanding.

The memorial is the largest which any of the allies has erected in France. Its tall shaft can be seen for miles.

Farm Bureau Asserts Politics Plays No Part in Its Activities

By M. S. WINDER

Executive Secretary, American Farm Bureau Federation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The American Farm Bureau Federation is not a political organization. Its membership includes more than 1,250,000 farm men and women scattered through 44 states. Individually, these men and women may be Democrats or Republicans. When they act as an organization, however, they proceed in a strictly nonpartisan manner.

In matters of national interest, it may be true that there is a Republican way of settling the question and also a Democratic way. For the farm bureau, however, there is only one way and that is the way which will bring to the American farmer the maximum benefit from the matter under consideration.

Politicians may have their honest differences on such a topic as the tariff, but when the farm bureau enters the picture, the only question its leaders consider is what this duty or that duty on agricultural commodities will do to the agricultural industry. Whether the duty on Chinese dried eggs be high or low, it will affect both Republican poultrymen and Democratic poultrymen in precisely the same way, hence the farm bureau, in nonpartisan manner, attempts to shape the action so that it will bring the greatest good to all concerned.

In matters of local interest the farm bureau holds that there is, for instance, no Republican way to build a highway and no Democratic way to improve rural educational facilities. When the farm bureau acts, it acts in a nonpartisan spirit and with the best interests of the community completely at heart.

Where Lies Success

From all this it may be inferred that the farm bureau does have constant contact with governmental agencies. And since the political complexion of governmental agencies changes with each election, the only explanation of the organization's repeated success in attaining its ends lies in the fact of its nonpartisan attitude on public questions.

The farm bureau has no formal program for putting this ideal of nonpartisanship before its members. To the farm bureau ranks belong the highest type of rural men and women. In their communities they are outstanding as successful farm people. Most of them are church people of every faith, but as farm bureau folks they have only one impelling motive. They have come to the farm bureau because of the appeal to them made by the farm bureau slogan, "a higher standard of living on the farm and an income from the farm to pay the bill."

Once within the organization, they find themselves carried along by a tide of sentiment which is colored and shaped by the highest ideals of civic righteousness.

It would be impossible to differentiate the activities of the women from those of the men when political action is under way. To a greater extent than in any other field of industry, the woman of the farm is the partner of the farm man. In the earliest formative period of the organization this close partnership was recognized and a policy adopted granting women all rights on the same basis as the men.

Any consideration of the farm bureau woman in politics is, therefore, equally a consideration of what her partner is doing there.

Sets Definite Goals

It is a fundamental of the American Farm Bureau that to be successful any contemplated action must be based on an intelligent understanding of what is proposed. To this end machinery has been set up to keep the most remote member in touch with the activities of the leaders and to keep those leaders responsive to the wishes and demands of the members.

There are at present 1852 organized county farm bureaus in the country, each of them holding at least one meeting monthly. In the rural communities "Farm Bureau night" is a social event of considerable importance.

It ranks as a fixed community institution with "choir practice night" or perhaps Wednesday prayer meeting at the church; in fact, it is often held in some rural church or if not there, then in a schoolhouse, the town hall or the county courthouse. There is community singing, perhaps a concert by the Farm Bureau orchestra, a showing of official farm bureau movies, games, refreshments and a discussion period.

Under the direction of our national home and community department a public speaking contest for farm women is being fostered, in which the subject of the required oration is "The Farm Woman and Her Civic Responsibility." Preliminaries will be held by the state federations and the state winners will compete in the national contest at our annual convention in Chicago next Dec. 5 to 7.

Of more immediate interest, perhaps, is the effort which the American Farm Bureau Federation is making to see that the two great political parties understand what agriculture wants when the political platforms are written at the Chicago conventions in June.

A committee of members of the federation's national board of directors was authorized to draft proposals and submit them for the consideration of the platform committees at both the Republican and Democratic conventions. Bureau Farmer for June will carry an elaborated exposition of this statement and the county units will be asked to see that delegates to the conventions become familiar with the magazine before they leave for the Chicago meetings.

Thus in a small but exceedingly important way it will be possible for the individual members of the farm bureau to do their part in shaping the future political course of the nation so far as it affects agriculture.

KITCHEN TO SERVE JOBLESS AS GUESTS

Soup kitchen atmosphere and breadlines will be eliminated at the emergency kitchen for unemployed men, women and their children, to be opened shortly by the Volunteers of America at the old Marston Restaurant on Brattle Street.

Food will be obtained as in any cafeteria and breakfast and dinner will be served daily. To sustain the morale of the unemployed, the "Forgotten Man's Club" will put on an entertainment each night. The restaurant was placed at the disposal of the volunteers by the owners, Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy, and the trustees of Amherst College. All relief work of the Volunteers will be carried on from this building.

CHICAGO PICTURES ABROAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH — Photographs of pictures on the walls of the Natural History Museum, Chicago, were displayed at the Royal Scottish Museum here. The pictures show curious phases of animal life which have passed over the earth during the centuries.

FORD ADVISES WORLD TO KEEP FROM BOREDOM

Manufacturer, on Sixty-ninth Anniversary, Says Wide Interests Needed

DETROIT, Aug. 1 (AP) — Henry Ford's formula for a "youthful old age," given on his sixty-ninth birthday Saturday, is:

"Don't ever be bored."

The motorcar manufacturer said he "never was bored with anything in my life."

First of all, he said, the country has passed the "rocking-chair period for old age."

"Of course we older folks like to have people think we get better as we grow older," he continued, "and I think that is more true than ever today. As long as people are vitally interested in many things, they haven't time to grow old. I've never been bored with anything. I almost got bored once when I went to an amateur theatrical, but I found somebody to talk to."

There are some things, Mr. Ford said, on which he is more keen than ever.

"One of them is aviation," he declared, "I've been thinking a lot about it. There's a lot of work to be done in that field. Planes have to be made more reliable. I think in another 10 years we'll see some remarkable development in flying."

The biggest work, he believes, is the tying together of factories and farming. For several years he has been developing means whereby men may work part-time on farms and part-time in factories, thus linking the two industries.

"There are too many big cities," he said. "Some of the people have to get back to the small towns. That's what we want to do with our factories. Already we have 5000 shops scattered around the United States, in smaller places. The soil is always there. People always can work it. And the soil is good for us."

This led to a discussion of the economic situation, and Mr. Ford said he believed "we are having good times right now."

"More people are trying to help one another and help themselves than at any time I can remember," he said. "We're building character in these days. These people learning to help themselves, instead of looking to government—or to Santa Claus—are bound to bring gradual improvement to society in general."

Bonus Army Gets Own Private Camp

(Continued from Page 1)

ganization in word from members of potential "leaders of men" in many parts of the country.

The chief of the shelterless forces denied any intention of leading them on to Washington, declaring that they would rely upon the ballot box to achieve their purpose.

The Maryland camp, Mr. Waters told his men, will be on property owned by Mrs. Maude Edgell, of Cantonsville. It consists of 25 acres, he said, "pleasant and timbered," just off the Baltimore-Washington turnpike. He added that Mrs. Edgell had become interested in the men after they were evicted from Washington and that for the nominal sum of $1 he had gotten title which gave the right to occupy the land with the bonus forces, to build shacks and to use the property in a peaceful way for the best interests of the men.

To Cut Timber

Also, he said he had obtained authority from Mrs. Edgell to cut timber from adjacent land belonging to her. He said he had gotten promise of tools and equipment and that he expected to start the men up in chicken-raising, lumber-selling and other pursuits.

"We shall be able to keep everybody off the land who does not belong to us, including the authorities," he said. "The fact that I own it and that I intend to keep it so long as any of us have any need for it gives me the right to say how we are going to regulate our lives there. There will be no drinking; there will be no indulging in radical and inflammatory talk. There will be no individual panhandling."

Mr. Waters told the men they must remain in the Ideal Park Camp for three or four weeks. Meanwhile the food situation is becoming more pressing. By frugal living, rations are now on hand for about 12 hours.

Announcement of the projected move was received with relief by the citizens of Johnstown, who are prepared to speed the parting guests.

Conditions prompted Mayor Edward McCloskey, whose gesture as host to the bonus army has been unappreciated by his townsmen, but who has persisted in his welcome, to send telegrams to President Hoover and the American Red Cross, urgently appealing that aid be rushed to the men.

Communists in New York Take All Responsibility

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 1—Full responsibility for the rioting in Washington which resulted in the calling out of an armed United States force to evict the bonus expeditionary forces from the national capital has been taken by Communists here. Simultaneously, they declared that a new drive on Washington would be made when Congress reassembles in December. This movement is under auspices of the Workers' Ex-Service Men's League, an organization which contains many Communists and which was active in the radical work in the veterans' camp in Washington.

"We agitated for the bonus and led the demonstration of the veterans in Washington," a spokesman for the party said yesterday. "We stand ready to go to Washington again and fight once more for the bonus and for the working men. We started the march from here for Washington, and we will lead the way again in December."

Communists here are making much of the Washington incident, and at a meeting here yesterday characterized Mr. Walter W. Waters, veterans' leader, as "a stool pigeon."

JUNE AUTO SALES INCREASE

DETROIT, Aug. 1—June registrations of new passenger cars in all states except George totaled 147,537, compared with 128,842 in May and 199,716 in June, 1931. June registrations increased 13.6 per cent over May, but were 26.1 per cent less than in June, 1931.

Owner of Many Vessels Wins Australian Grain Race

Time Taken Ranged From 103 Days for Quickest Sailing Boat to 141 for Slowest

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—With the arrival of the Pamir after a voyage from Australia of 103 days, Capt. Gustaf Erikson's latest acquisition in big sailing ships has achieved the fastest passage of the year after a very close race.

The Herzogin Cecilie which did the best time last year, 92 days, was third this year with 108 days and the Parma second with 103 days and some hours. The remainder of the grain fleet of 18 vessels which were chartered for the season varied between the 103 days of the Pamir and the 141 of the Winterhude. The Herzogin Cecilie which was the first to arrive, though not in point of time, has done the fastest passage on no fewer than six occasions.

All the vessels entered for this annual unofficial contest are either Finnish or Swedish owned and 14 of them belong to Captain Gustaf Erikson of Mariehamn of Finland. The Parma which took second place carried over 5000 tons of wheat and is probably the largest sailing ship ever loaded on the Australian coast. These big sailing ships are a dwindling band as when one goes out of commission she is not replaced, as in the old sailing days, by a new vessel.

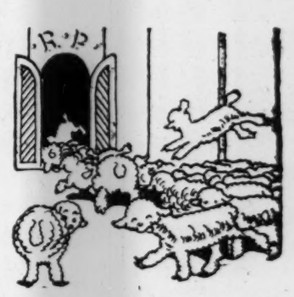
The captain of the Winterhude which took 141 days, Captain Anton Karlssen, made first to sail home by the Cape of Good Hope. Beaten by adverse winds he had to turn round and sail round the Horn, and until he sighted the hills of Ireland neither he nor his crew had a sight of land since leaving Australia.

SAN JOSÉ COLLEGE PROFITS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JOSÉ, Calif.—Increased registration fees at the summer school of the San Jose State College has not only made the session self-supporting for the first time in the annals of the institution, but will yield a net profit of $2500, according to Dr. George E. Freeland, director of the summer session. "This is the first time we have not been forced to seek financial aid from the State, and may, in my opinion, point the way to increased self-support among state colleges," Dr. Freeland declared.

It pays to know your dealer



GOES-INTER

"How are you getting along in school?" a small boy was asked. "Well, I got a 100% in goes-inter," he replied.

"Goes-inter? What's that?"

"Why, you know how it is . . . two goes inter four; four goes inter eight . . . 'rithmetic . . . division. . . . Goes-inter is the way I learned it."

Goes-inter!

A good subject for a clothing advertisement, for who knows what *goes into* a suit, specially into some of the suit masquerading as bargains today.

It is a reproach upon the entire needles trade the way Quality, with few exceptions, has been led to slaughter—

Anything to get the price down.

We who have stood by our guns, however, should have no regrets.

The best way to fight these times, we feel, is with the best there is in us.

We have not only steadfastly refused to lower the bars of Quality but have been able to control the ingredients that go into our clothing, as well as the tailoring, because we are our own manufacturers.

Our clothing is all made in our own workrooms under our own rigid standards.

Woolen men and men who know clothing, who rated us 100% in the past, give us "100%-plus" today.

"How we have sold more clothing so far this year than last year" and "How we are meeting the present price situation is another story, which we are telling on page 4.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at Liberty — Broadway at Warren — Broadway at 13th St.

Broadway at 35th St. — NEW YORK CITY — Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

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REFINED WOMAN

wanted to represent manufacturer of girls' handmade dresses in cities over 25,000. Beautiful smocking and embroidery. Pleasant, profitable work on commission basis. Write BETTY WALLACE FROCKS, Davenport, Iowa.

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"MIGHTY-GOOD" Combination Peanut and Cheese

"3 W'S" Toasted Whole Wheat Sandwich

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Assortment # 1 Sandwiches

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595 Fifth Ave., New York

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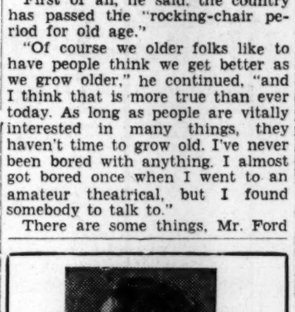

This Coiffure is a John Central Creation . . . Reproduction forbidden

$10 complete

—Que ce soit pour . . . le tennis . . . golfing . . . swimming . . . or the evening . . . let Mr. John suggest the most flattering Permanent Wave YOUR TYPE requires.

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Nationally sold and advertised at $2.95

First time $1.95

These famous slips don't sag or stretch . . . because they're made of alternating bias cut sections. 8 models . . . in French-finished crepe de chine . . . with Alencon-type laces. White, blush, petal pink. Sizes 32 to 44.

Mail and telephone orders filled while quantity lasts

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WHEN *in* BOSTON

Let this garage be your automobile headquarters. Parking, washing, tire service. Located only 3 minutes from Christian Science church.

NEW ENGLAND'S MOST MODERN GARAGE FOR EVERY CONVENIENCE

STATE GARAGE, Inc.

16-18 Stoneholm Street, Boston (Opposite 112 Norway Street)

HELEN JACOBS WINS FINAL

Defeats Miss Cruickshank in Sea Bright Tennis 6—4, 6—3

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RUMSON, N. J., Aug. 1—Helen M. Jacobs of Berkeley, Calif., is now the permanent possessor of one of the famous Sea Bright Bowls, the second to be owned for ladies' singles. She captured it on Saturday, when the forty-fifth annual invitation tournament of the Sea Bright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club came to an end, by defeating Josephine N. Cruickshank of Santa Ana, Calif., in the finals. Miss Jacobs had previously won the ladies' singles in 1928 and 1929. The first bowl had gone to Mrs. Franklin I. Mallory in 1923, and the present trophy has on its sides the names of Mary K. Browne, winner in 1924; Elizabeth M. Ryan, winner in 1925 and 1926; Mrs. Mallory, 1927; Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, 1930, and Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr., last year winner for the first time in many visits.

The latest sensation in California tennis, Carolin Babcock, combining with Lester R. Stoefen, also on the up grade this season, were the final winners in the mixed doubles, for the new bowl offered for the first time last year, and then won by Mr. and Mr. John W. Van Ryn. Sidney B. Wood Jr. and Mrs. John F. Pittman of England were the other finalists, but the Californians were a better pair so far as combination work was concerned, and won at 6—3, 6—4.

The youthful pair from the south, Robert Bryan and John McDiarmid, were the winners of the men's doubles, after a hard fight with Samuel E. Gilpin 2d of Philadelphia, and Edward Jacobs, the Baltimore left-hander. Bryan is also a southpaw, and his play makes it likely that the pair will go far in the national doubles, later this month. The score was 9—11, 6—2, 6—3, 6—4.

Service counted for little in the finals of the ladies' singles, as both broke through repeatedly. Miss Jacobs was the steadier, though Miss Cruickshank, for the first time, has done better this year in many respects. Both hit hard and only the greater court craft of the winner accounted for the straight set victory, 6—4, 6—3. The summary:

SEA BRIGHT INVITATION TENNIS TOURNAMENT—LADIES' SINGLES

—Final Round

Helen M. Jacobs, Berkeley, Calif., defeated Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif., 6—4, 6—3.

MEN'S DOUBLES—Final Round

Robert Bryan, Chattanooga, Tenn., and John McDiarmid, Fort Worth, Texas, defeated Samuel E. Gilpin 2d, Philadelphia, and Edward Jacobs, Baltimore, 9—11, 6—2, 6—3, 6—4.

MIXED DOUBLES—Final Round

Carolin Babcock and Lester R. Stoefen, Los Angeles, Calif., defeated Mrs. J. F. Pittman, England, and Sidney B. Wood Jr., New York, 6—3, 6—4.

Parker Defeats Lott for Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Aug. 1—Two of the Canadian lawn tennis championships went to the United States as a result of the finals in the tournament which were played here on Saturday. Frank Parker, the 16-year-old Milwaukee lad, became the youngest player to ever hold the men's singles crown when he defeated George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago in a four-set match, while Helen Fulton, eliminated in the semifinals of the women's singles, defeated Claire Walsh of Toronto in the junior women's singles.

Olive Wade of Toronto and N. Dudkoff of Montreal were the only double winners of the week, the former capturing the women's singles final and teaming up with Grant McLean of Toronto to win the mixed doubles while Dudkoff won in both the veterans' events.

Lott won the first set from Parker, being much steadier, but in the second Parker was by far the steadier and appeared to be a much more experienced player. He was in command practically throughout the set. The third was the closest set of the four and it was not until Lott had fallen that Parker went on to win. The fourth set was easy for Parker who scored his fourth win in five meetings in tournament against Lott this season.

Miss Wade was another winner who lost the first set. She and Marjorie Leeming of Vancouver, both twice winners of the title previously, staged a stirring battle, each of the first two sets being won 6—4, but in the third the Toronto player won with comparative ease.

Miss Wade and McLean lost the first set to Gladys Hutchings of Bermuda and Keith Werner of California, and had great arguments in each of the next two. The summary

CANADIAN LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS MEN'S SINGLES—Final Round

Frank Parker, Milwaukee, defeated George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, 2—6, 6—1, 7—5, 6—2.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Final Round

Olive Wade, Toronto, defeated Marjorie Leeming, Vancouver, 4—6, 6—4, 6—1.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—Final Round

Marjorie Leeming, Vancouver, and Mrs. K. J. Salmond, Toronto, defeated Olive Wade and Mrs. O. E. Gray, Toronto, 6—1, 6—0.

MIXED DOUBLES—Final Round

Olive Wade and Grant McLean, Toronto, defeated Gladys Hutchings, Bermuda, and Keith Werner, California, 4—6, 7—5, 6—4.

JUNIOR MEN'S SINGLES—Final Round

Colin Milne, Vancouver, defeated Robert Murray, Montreal, 6—4, 5—7, 6—4, 5—7, 6—4.

JUNIOR GIRLS' SINGLES—Final Round

Helen Fulton, Chicago, defeated Claire Walsh, Toronto, 6—0, 6—1.

VETERAN'S SINGLES—Final Round

N. Dudkoff, Montreal, defeated A. S. Milne, Vancouver, 6—4, 6—1.

VETERAN'S DOUBLES—Final Round

N. Dudkoff, Montreal, and C. H. Day, Ottawa, defeated W. L. C. Richardson and H. Munns, Toronto, 6—8, 7—5, 6—3.

GRANT DEFEATS BURWELL

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Aug. 1 (AP)—Bryan M. Grant Jr., diminutive Atlantan, smashed his way to victory over Clayton L. Burwell, of Charlotte, N. C., to win the Virginia state tennis championship Grant, after taking the first set, suffered two defeats from his steadier opponent, but rallied in time to win a grueling decision, 6—2, 6—8, 3—6, 6—3, 6—3. Mrs. Delloyd Thompson, of Washington, Penna., won permanent possession of the women's singles trophy by scoring her third successive tournament championship Her victim, Margaret Carspecken, of Morgantown, W. Va., West Virginia champion, took an early lead, but Mrs. Thompson overcame this advantage to win the first set, 7—5. After losing the second set, 1—6, the Virginia champion applied the pressure for a 6—4 triumph in the deciding set.

PHILLIES ARE TITLE THREAT

Move Up to Third Place in National League Race

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	59	40	.596
Chicago	53	45	.541
Philadelphia	53	50	.515
Boston	51	49	.510
Brooklyn	50	52	.490
St. Louis	47	52	.475
New York	45	53	.459
Cincinnati	44	61	.419

RESULTS JULY 30

Boston 3, St. Louis 1.
Philadelphia 7, Pittsburgh 4.
Philadelphia 13, Pittsburgh 3.
Brooklyn 7, Chicago 2.
Cincinnati 3, New York 1.

RESULTS JULY 31

St. Louis 7, Boston 0.
Boston 7, St. Louis 2.
Chicago 6, Brooklyn 1.
Brooklyn 5, Chicago 4.
New York 4, Cincinnati 3 (10 innings).
New York 6, Cincinnati 4.

The National League pennant race went along in a smooth fashion during the past seven days, with only one change coming in the first division. That change put Philadelphia in third place and dropped the Boston Braves to fourth. Pittsburgh tightened its grip on first position during the week and is now 5½ games in front of the second-place Chicago Cubs.

The Pirates are making a crucial tour of the eastern end of the circuit. If they can return home with better than an even break after this trip, they almost surely will stay out in front. Meanwhile, the Cubs are having their good and bad days, doing their best to overtake the leaders. Hornsby's club is very much in the race, although 5½ contests in the rear at this writing.

Burt Shotton's Phillies went up one step over the week-end. Those Phillies have tremendous batting power from the top of their lineup to the very bottom. Even the pitchers can hit. Now if the pitchers can do some first-class pitching, along with this hitting, the club will give the Cubs and Pirates plenty of trouble. The Braves had a batting slump for a while, but apparently have shaken it. Their pitching has been excellent.

Brooklyn gained ground during the seven days, taking the lead in the second division. St. Louis dropped back to sixth and New York is seventh. Cincinnati seems destined to remain in the cellar.

The Dodgers have looked much stronger in recent games, and can be expected to climb into the first division before long. The Cardinals and Giants continue to disappoint the fans.

FRENCHMEN WIN . . CHALLENGE ROUND

PARIS, Aug. 1 (AP)—France retained the Davis Cup yesterday by defeating the United States 3 matches to 2, in the challenge round.

Jean Borotra clinched the cup for France's defenders when he defeated Wilmer L. Allison Jr., 1—6, 3—6, 6—4, 6—2, 7—5, in the first of yesterday's final singles matches.

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. then gave the United States its first singles victory of the series by defeating the great Henri Cochet, 4—6, 0—6, 7—5, 8—6, 6—2. A capacity crowd of 12,000 witnessed the closing struggles and was treated to breath-taking tennis.

Only by the barest of margins did Allison fail to defeat Borotra and bring the cup back to America after six years. In the fifth set the Texan led 5—3 in games and 40-love on his own service, only to have the bounding Basque rally spectacularly and come back to win. Allison had match point six times in the final set.

It was Borotra's second victory of the challenge round, he having defeated Vines on the opening day. Cochet broke even, defeating Allison but losing to Vines. Allison and Johnny Van Ryn defeated Cochet and Jacques Brugnon in the doubles Saturday.

TORONTO SCOTTISH WINS AT FOOTBALL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Aug. 1—Toronto Scottish captured the Canadian Association football title and the Connaught Cup by defeating Vancouver North Shore United by 2 to 1 on Saturday, winning the series in two straight games. The losers opened the scoring in the first 10 minutes while the locals evened the score five minutes before the interval. The winning goal was scored midway in the second period. The summary:

TORONTO		VANCOUVER
McIntyre, lo		ro, Lanyan
Donald, li		ri, McNicoll
Stevens, c		c, Dempsey
Winning, ri		li, Thorn
McManus, ro		lo, Todd
Rogers, lhb		rhb, Reid
Somers, chb		chb, Hunter
Weir, rhb		lhb, McSween
Noke, lb		rb, Hannah
Connor, rb		lb, Garrioch
Wallace, g		g, Lindsay

Score—Toronto 2, Vancouver 1. Goals—Stevens, Winning for Toronto; Hunter for Vancouver. Referee—J. Lamb, Toronto. Time—Two 45m. periods.

ILLINOIS INSTITUTE SLASHES EXPENSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

URBANA, Ill—The University of Illinois expects to run about $2,500,000 under its legislative appropriation for the biennial period 1931 to 1933, after slashing its budget radically for two years and putting off capital expenditures until a more propitious time, it is announced by Dr. H. W. Chase, president. The present outlook, according to Dr. Chase, is that 22 per cent of the legislative appropriation will go unused.

"A reduction of $649,000 is represented by the University of Illinois budget for the year 1932-1933, just adopted, as compared with the budget of the preceding year," Dr. Chase said. "This is in addition to a saving of nearly $500,000 of the appropriation for 1931-32. Furthermore, the university has taken no steps toward using an appropriation of $1,400,000 for an additional unit of the medical and dental group in Chicago.

HINES DEFEATS SHUFORD

GREENVILLE, S. C., Aug. 1 (AP)—Wilmer M. Hines, of Columbia, S. C., ace, won the singles championship of the South Carolina tennis tournament Saturday by defeating has doubles partner and University of North Carolina classmate, Hurley Shuford, of Hickory, N. C., 4—6, 1—6, 6—4, 6—1, 6—4, in the final match.

YANKEES LEAD BY EIGHT GAMES

Athletics Hold Second Place, Closely Pressed by Cleveland

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	68	33	.673
Philadelphia	61	42	.592
Cleveland	58	42	.580
Washington	56	45	.554
Detroit	51	46	.526
St. Louis	46	54	.460
Chicago	33	64	.340
Boston	26	73	.263

RESULTS JULY 30

Boston 3, St. Louis 2 (12 innings).
New York 5, Detroit 4.
Philadelphia 7, Cleveland 2.
Chicago 8, Washington 5.

RESULTS JULY 31

St. Louis 13, Boston 2.
St. Louis 7, Boston 3.
New York 13, Detroit 8.
Philadelphia 1, Cleveland 0.
Washington 8, Chicago 5.

With a lead of eight full games, the New York Yankees are sailing along toward the 1932 American League pennant. And unless something unaccountable occurs between now and the latter part of September, the Yanks will be right up there when the season closes.

Joe McCarthy's club to date has thrown off all threats made by its rivals and does not appear to be weakening in any department. Bill Dickey, No. 1 catcher on the New York staff, is still on the bench; but in his absence, Art Jorgens and Ed Phillips are doing a good job behind the plate. Babe Ruth is hitting as hard as ever. He hit his thirtieth home run of the season Saturday against the Tigers.

The Athletics went ahead of the Indians in the race over the week-end. These two clubs have been fighting for some time, but neither seems capable of catching up with the fast-stepping Yankees. On several occasions the Indians have looked like champions and then the next day they fall down. The Washington Senators are trailing along in the rear of the first division, only 2½ games behind the Indians. It looks like a three-way battle for second place.

Detroit continues to show the way in the lower half of the circuit. Only three games in the rear of the Senators, the Tigers are in a position to climb into the first division at a moment's notice.

The three remaining clubs, St. Louis, Chicago and Boston, are hopelessly out of the race, even as far as the first division is concerned.

ALEKHINE VICTOR IN CHESS TOURNEY

INTERNATIONAL CHESS MASTERS TOURNAMENT STANDING
(Final)

Players	Won	Lost
Alekhine	12½	2½
Dr. Euwe	11½	3½
Flohr	11½	3½
Sultan Khan	11	4
Bernstein	10	5
Bogoljubow	10	5
H Johner	7	8
P Johner	7	8
Grob	6	9
Henneberger	6	9
Naegeli	6	9
Rivier	6	9
Colin	5½	9½
Voellmy	4½	10½
Gygli	3½	11½
Staehelin	2	13

BERNE, Switz., Aug. 1 (AP)—The international chess masters tournament ended Saturday, first place going to Dr. Alexander A. Alekhine of France, the world's champion, who finished a full point ahead of Dr. Max Euwe of Holland and Salo Flohr of Czechoslovakia.

Dr. Alekhine's victory in Saturday's round came after only nine moves, the game being the shortest of the tourney. He will sail Wednesday from Cherbourg for New York. He will participate in the California chess congress at Pasadena.

Results in the final round:

Alekhine defeated Colin; Sultan Khan defeated Henneberger; Rivier defeated Staehelin; Bogoljubow defeated Grob; H Johner defeated Voellmy; Dr. Euwe defeated Gygli; P. Johner defeated Naegeli; Bernstein drew with Flohr.

PRO TENNIS TITLE IS WON BY KOZELUH

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 1—Karel Kozeluh of Czechoslovakia won the professional lawn tennis singles championship of the United States here, yesterday, defeating Hans Nusslein of Germany in the final round 6—2, 6—2, 7—5. He had previously held the title seven years.

The final match was somewhat of an anticlimax to the tournament as the deciding match really took place in the semifinal round when Kozeluh met and defeated William T. Tilden 2d of Philadelphia, the titleholder, 6—3, 3—6, 7—5, 6—1. In the other semifinal-round match Nusslein defeated Roman Najuch, also of Germany, 6—2, 12—10, 6—1.

UNITED STATES PROFESSIONAL LAWN TENNIS SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP—Semifinal Round

Karel Kozeluh, Czechoslovakia, defeated William T. Tilden 2d, United States, 6—3, 3—6, 7—5, 6—1.

Hans Nusslein, Germany, defeated Roman Najuch, Germany, 6—2, 12—10, 6—1.

Final Round

Karel Kozeluh, Czechoslovakia, defeated Hans Nusslein, Germany, 6—2, 6—2, 7—5.

PARKER WINS AT YONKERS

YONKERS, N. Y., Aug. 1 (AP)—Coming from behind after trailing Maurice McCarthy by two strokes at the end of the second round, John E. Parker of the Essex County Country Club Sunday won the fifth annual Sweetser victory at the Hudson River Country Club with a 54-hole score of 215. An erratic putter cost McCarthy his chance. Following a par-shattering 69 in the morning, he slipped badly on the green in the afternoon, taking a 75 while Parker was carding a 71, one over par. Sidney B. Noyes, Yale University star, finished second to Parker with a total card of 216 after a final round of 71. McCarthy trailed by another stroke for third place, with Prescott Bush of Round Hill fourth with 219 and Willie Turnesa of Fair View, who tied for the lead on the first round, fifth with 220.

WEETAMOE WINS CUP SERIES

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 1 (AP)—Weetamoe, sailed by Harold S. Vanderbilt, took the special series for the Constellation Cup Sunday by winning the third and final race from Vanitie, skippered by Gerard B. Lambert. The boats, both former candidates for defender of the America's Cup, started at 11:55 a. m. on the 29.3-mile triangular course, sailed in a stiff southwest breeze. Weetamoe led all the way, turning the windward mark four minutes ahead and increasing the lead on the next two reaches. Weetamoe finished at 2h. 52m. 43s., Vanitie at 2h. 58m. 32s. The corrected times were: Weetamoe 2h. 54m. 11s., Vanitie 3h. 3m. 22s.

LE DUCQ WINS TOUR DE FRANCE

PARIS, Aug. 1 (AP)—The French cyclist, Le Ducq, yesterday won the twenty-sixth Tour de France.

Six Records Are Established At Opening of Olympic Games

(Continued from Page 1)

the tribune as Lieut. George C. Calnan, American athlete, ascended it and took the athlete's oath for the entire assembly:

"We swear that we will take part in the Olympic Games in loyal competition, respecting the regulations which govern them and desirous of participating in them in the true spirit of sportsmanship for the honor of our country and the glory of sport."

In the same order in which they had entered the stadium, the national groups then marched off—the men to Olympic Village, the women to the Chapman Park Hotel. The Olympic Games had begun.

An attendance of 105,000 persons filled the stadium to overflowing, and 1000 last-minute visitors were reported turned away. Outside, in the parks, thousands of onlookers crowded about the gratings to catch a glimpse of the ceremonies. The nations represented in the games, according to Saurday's parade of contestants are: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Haiti, Holland, Hungary, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of South Africa, Uruguay, the United States, and Yugoslavia.

Records Made at Opening

Five Olympic records and one world record were established yesterday as the track and field competition was ushered in. Still another world record was tied as the 2000 athletes from all corners of the world, said by observers to be the greatest assemblage of athletic talent ever gathered, began two weeks of intensive effort to determine the 1932 champions.

The world record fell when Mildred Babe Didrikson of the United States made good her boast that she "was going to take three championships home with her." On her first attempt, Miss Didrikson threw the javelin 143ft. 4in., bettering by more than 11 feet the world's record held by Ellen Braumueller, Germany, who placed second to Miss Didrikson in yesterday's competition. Tilly Fleischer, also of Germany, won third place.

Ralph H. Metcalfe, George S. Simpson, and T. E. Tolan Jr., the three sprinters who represent the United States, won impressive victories in their first and second heats of the 100-meter dash. Tolan, in defeating C. B. Luti, Argentina, and Percy Williams, Canada, in the second heat, established a new Olympic record of 10.4s. This time tied the world record established in 1921 by C. W. Paddock. In the fourth heat of the second 100-meter trials, Arthur Jonath, Germany, also broke the former Olympic mark when he ran the distance in 10.5s.

Lord David Burghley, Great Britain's colorful entry, gained the final in the 400-meter hurdles; but only after missing elimination by a scant six inches in the semifinal trial race. Lord Burghley was second in his first heat in the slow time of 55s.; but when G. F. Hardin, United States, established a new Olympic mark of 52.8s. in the semifinals, Lord Burghley placed third to Hardin and F. M. Taylor, 1928 Olympic champion, only by dint of a fighting lunge for the tape in the last five yards. In the other 400-meter hurdle semifinal R. M. N. Tisdall, Ireland, won in the same time established by Hardin. J. K. Areskoug, Sweden, was second and Lugi Facelli, Italy, was third, shutting out J. F. Healey, United States, who had won his first heat in 52.2s.

Breaks Nurmi's Record

Janusz Z. Kusocinski, Poland, brought victory and a new Olympic record to his country in the 10,000-meter run. Ironically enough, Kusocinski lowered the Olympic record set four years ago by Paavo Nurmi, who was ruled out of the 1932 games just three days ago, and in setting the record defeated two of Nurmi's Finnish team mates, Volmari Iso-Hollo and L. J. Virtanen, who placed second and third, respectively.

Iso-Hollo, experienced distance runner that he is, jogged in Kusocinski's wake lap after lap, glad to have his opponent break wind for him during the long grind. Virtanen was just a step behind Iso-Hollo. With three laps to go, Kusocinski began to put on the pressure, increasing his pace until the 50,000 spectators gasped in amazement. Iso-Hollo was equal to the challenge, too, and kept doggedly at the heel of his rival until the last 200 yards, when he admitted victory to Kusocinski by reducing the pace of his churning legs. Virtanen crossed the line a half lap behind the victor.

Leo J. Sexton won the finals in the 16-pound shotput for the United States by pushing the 16-pound ball out 52ft. 6 3-16in. for a new Olympic record. H. P. Rothert, his team mate, placed second, and Frantisek Douda of Czechoslovakia placed third. While Sexton's distance was commendable, it was far behind the 53ft. 10½in. performance he made in practice last Thursday. Emil Hirschfeld, Germany, holder of the world's record in this event, placed fourth, and Nelson A. Gray, United States, was fifth.

Duncan A. McNaughton, University of Southern California athlete competing for Canada, won the high jump with a leap of 6ft. 5⅝in. Robert L. Van Osdel, United States, was second and S. G. Toribio, the Philippines, was third.

Rene Duverger brought the first victory of the 1932 games to the tricolor of France by winning the lightweight division championship in the weightlifting. This competition was held Saturday evening in Olympic auditorium.

Olympic Sports Summary

By the Associated Press

100-METER DASH—(109.3 Yards) Heats Qualifying Three Each for Second Trials

First Heat—Won by T. E. Tolan Jr., U. S. A. (1 yard); second, J. S. De Almeida, Brazil (2 yards); third, Fernando Ortiz, Mexico (2 yards); fourth, Andre Theard, Haiti (1 yard); fifth, Antonio Rodriques, Portugal; sixth, Frederick P. Reid, Great Britain (did not finish). Time—10.9s.

Second Heat—Won by G. S. Simpson, U. S. A. (2 yards); second, Ernest L. Page, Great Britain (1 yard); third, Andre Engl, Czechoslovakia (4 feet); fourth, Mervyn Sutton, India (1 yard); fifth, Cheng Liu, China. Time—10.9s.

Third Heat—Won by Arthur Jonath, Germany (2 yards); second, Allan Elliot, New Zealand (2 feet); third, Izuo Anno, Japan (1 foot); fourth, Ronald Vernieux, India (1 foot); fifth, Samuel Glacosa, Argentina. Time—10:6s. (equaling Olympic record held by five).

Fourth Heat—Won by Carlos B. Luti, Argentina (2 yards); second, Helmuth Koernig, Germany (1 foot); third, Percy Williams, Canada (2 feet); fourth, Jesus Morafla, Mexico. Time—10.8s.

Fifth Heat—Won by Ralph H. Metcalfe, U. S. A. (6 inches); second, Birchall Pearson, Canada (2 yards); third, Angelos Lambrou, Greece (1 foot); fourth, Fernando Remirez, Mexico; (K. Sasaki, Japan, withdrew). Time—11s.

Sixth Heat — Won by Daniel Joubert, South Africa, (2 yards); second, Harold Wright, Canada (1 yard); third, Ernst Geerling, Germany (6 inches); Fourth, Ricardo Vas Guimaraes, Brazil. (Christos Mandikas, Greece, withdrew). Time—11s.

Seventh Heat—Won by Takayoshi Yoshioka, Japan, (4 feet); second, Christian Berger, Holland (1 foot); third, Hector Berra, Argentina (1 yard); fourth, Stanley Fuller, Great Britain (2 yards); (Mario Marques, Brazil, withdrew). Time—10.9s.

SECOND TRIALS, QUALIFYING THREE EACH FOR SEMIFINALS

First Heat—Won by T. E. Tolan Jr., U. S. A. (2 feet); second, Carlos B. Luti, Argentina (1 foot); third, Percy Williams, Canada (6 inches); fourth, Christian Berger, Holland (1 foot); fifth, Fernando Ortiz, Mexico. Time—10.4s. (Betters Olympic record of 10.6 held by five).

Second Heat—Won by G. S. Simpson, U. S. A. (2 yards); second, Harold Wright, Canada (6 inches); third, Helmuth Koernig, Germany (1 foot); fourth, Andrej Engl, Czechoslovakia. Angelos Labrou, Greece, withdrew. Time—10.7s.

Third Heat—Won by Ralph H. Metcalfe, U. S. A. (1 yard); second, Takayoshi Yoshioka, Japan (1 foot); third, Allan Elliot, New Zealand (3 inches); fourth, Ernest L. Page, Great Britain (2 yards); fifth, Ernst Geerling, Germany. Time—10.7s.

Fourth Heat—Won by Arthur Jonath, Germany (6 inches); second Daniel Joubert, South Africa (2 feet); third, Birchall Pearson, Canada (1 foot); fourth, Jose S. De Almeida, Brazil, (2 feet); fifth, Izuo Anno, Japan. Time—10.5s.

800-METER RUN (874.9 Yards). Heats Qualifying Three Each for Final

First Heat—Won by E. B. Genung Jr., U. S. A., (2 yards); second, Philip Edwards, Canada (3 yards); third, J. V. Powell, Great Britain (7 yards); fourth, Paul Martin, Switzerland (12 yards); fifth, Cyril Evans, New Zealand (10 yards); sixth, Miguel Vasconslos, Mexico. Paul Keller, France, did not finish. Nesto Gomes, Brazil, withdrew. Time—1m. 54.8s.

Second Heat—Won by C. C. Hornbostel, U. S. A. (6 yards); second, A. S. Wilson, Canada (2 yards); third, Dr. Otto H. Peltzer, Germany (5 yards); fourth, Hermenegildo de Rosso, Argentina (4 yards); fifth, Hjalmar Johannesen, Norway (2 yards); sixth, René Morel, France (3 yards). Joao de Deus Andrade, Brazil, withdrew. Time—1m. 52.4s.

Third Heat—Won by Thomas Hampson, Great Britain (3yds.); second, Seraphin Martin, France (3yds.); third, E. T. Turner Jr., U. S. A. (3yds.); fourth, Max Danz, Germany (4yds.); fifth, Edward King, Canada. (Julio Rodriguez, Mexico, did not finish). (John Lovelock, New Zealand, and Domingos Puglisi, Brazil, withdrew). Time—1m. 53s.

10,000-Meter Run—Won by Janusz Z. Kusocinski, Poland (10yds.); second, Volmari Iso-Hollo, Finland (100yds.); third, Lauri J. Virtanen, Finland (4yds.); fourth, John Savidan, New Zealand (2yds.); fifth, Max Syring, Germany (75yds.); sixth, Jean-Gunnar Lindgren, Sweden. Time—30m. 11.4s. (Breaks Olympic record of 30m. 18.8s. set by Paavo Nurmi, Finland, 1928.)

400-METER HURDLES (437.4 Yards) Heats Qualifying Three Each for Second Trials

First Heat—Won by F. Morgan Taylor, U. S. A. (3 yards); second, Sten Pettersson, Sweden (2 yards); third, Christos Mandikas, Greece (2 yards); fourth, S. Cho, Japan (2 yards); fifth, A. Gonzalez, Mexico (20 yards). Time—55.8s.

Second Heat—Won by R. M. N. Tisdall, Ireland (1 foot); second, Fritz Nottorock, Germany (1 yard); third, Glenn F. Hardin, U. S. A. (1 foot); fourth, Thomas Coulter, Canada (3 yards); fifth, S. Pahilha, Brazil. Time—54.8s.

Third Heat—Won by Joseph F. Healey, U. S. A. (1 yard); second, Andre Adelheim, France (3 yards); third, Johan Areskoug, Sweden (6 yards); fourth, E. Moropulos, Greece. Time 52.2s. (Betters Olympic record of 53.4s. held by Lord David Burghley, Great Britain and F. M. Taylor, U. S. A. both set in 1928).

Fourth Heat—Won by Luigi Faccelli, Italy (1 yard); second, Lord David Burghley, Great Britain (1 foot); third, George Golding, Australia (6 yards); fourth, C. Reis, Brazil. Time—55s.

Semifinals, Qualifying Three Each for Finals

First Heat—Won by Glenn F. Hardin, U. S. A. (2 feet); second, F. Morgan Taylor, U. S. A. (6 inches); third, Lord David Burghley, Great Britain (1 yard); fourth, Sten Pettersson, Sweden (2 yards); fifth, George Golding, Australia (3 yards); sixth, Fritz Nottbrock, Germany. Time—52.8s.

Second Heat—Won by Robert M. N. Tisdall, Ireland (2 yards); second, Johan K. Areskoug, Sweden (1 yard); third, Luigi Faccelli, Italy (1 foot); fourth, Joseph F. Healey, U. S. A. (3 inches); fifth, Andre Adelheim, France (2 yards); Christos Mandikas, Greece, did not finish. Time—52.8s.

16-Pound Shotput—Won by Leo J. Sexton, U. S. A., 52ft. 6 3-16in. (betters Olympic record of 52ft. 11-16in. set by John C. Kuck, U. S. A., 1928); second, Harlow P. Rothert, U. S. A., 51ft. 5in.; third, Frantisek Douda, Czechoslovakia, 51ft. 2in.; fourth, Emil Hirschfeld, Germany, 51ft.; fifth, Nelson A. Gray, U. S. A., 50ft. 9in.; sixth, Hans Sievert, Germany, 49ft. 5in.

Running High Jump—Tie for first between Duncan A. McNaughton, Canada; Robert L. Van Osdel, U. S. A.; Cornelius Johnson, U. S. A.; Simon G. Toribio, Philippines, at 6ft. 5⅝in. In jump off, McNaughton won Olympic championship; second, Van Osdel; third, Toribio; fourth, Johnson; fifth, Ilmari Reinikka, Finland, 6ft. 4½in.; sixth, Kazuo Kimura, Japan, 6ft. 4¼in.

Weight-lifting (Middleweights)—Won by Jsmayr, Germany, 759 pounds; second, Galimberti, Italy, 748 pounds; Hipfinger, Austria, 742½ pounds; François, France, 737 pounds; Kratkowski, U. S. A., 671 pounds; Juaneda, Argentina, 627 pounds; Termine, U. S. A., 423½ pounds.

Lightweight Class—Won by Rene Duverger, France, 715 pounds; second, Hans Haas, Austria, 676½ pounds; third, Gaston Pierimi, Italy, 671 pounds; fourth, Pierino Gabetti, Italy, 660 pounds; fifth, Arnie Sunberg, Portland, Ore., and Walter Zagurski, York, Penna., U. S. A., tied at 627 pounds.

Light Heavyweight Class—Won by Louis Hostin, France, 803 pounds; second, Svend Olsen, Denmark, 792 pounds; third, Henry Duey, Detroit, U. S. A., 726 pounds; fourth, William L. Good, Reamstown, Penna., U. S. A., 709½ pounds.

FENCING (Team Foils)—First Round

United States 10, Argentina 6.
Denmark 11, Mexico 5.

Second Round

France 12, Argentina 4.
Italy 16, Mexico 0.

WOMEN'S JAVELIN THROW

Won by Mildred Babe Didrikson, U. S. A., 143ft. 4in. (Olympic record and betters world's record of 132ft. 7ain. set by Ellen Braumueller, Germany, 1930); second, Ellen Braumueller, Germany, 142ft., 8¾in.; third, Tilley Fleischer, Germany, 142ft. 1¾in.; fourth, M. Simpo, Japan, 128ft. 2¼in.; fifth, Nan Gindele, U. S. A., 124ft. 6¼in.; sixth, Gloria Russell, U. S. A., 120ft. 6⅜in.

MODEL YACHT CUP RACES

GOSPORT, England, Aug. 1 (AP)—The international model yacht cup races began here with the British defender, Flame, defeating the American challenger, Bostonia, 43 to 17, on points. Belgium and France scratched their boats, leaving only the United States to challenge for the trophy. Bostonia, sailed by John Black of Rhode Island, lost valuable points in the opening heats when Flame forged ahead in a fluky wind. In the afternoon, however, with a steadier wind blowing, the American-owned boat showed improvement.

HANNA SCORES 3-POINT LEAD

MONTREAL, Aug. 1 (Canadian Press)—With George (Sonny) Hanna of the home forces winning three of the four races, the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club yesterday took a 3-point lead in the first half of the Findlay Trophy sloop races with the Barnegat Bay Yacht Racing Association. Custody of the cup for the coming year will depend upon the second series of four races, to be sailed at Barnegate Bay in August.

FOUR GOLFERS SCORE BIRDIE 3'S

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 1 (AP)—Four Montgomery golfers, playing in a foursome at Bermuda Knolls course yesterday, all scored birdie 3's on the par 4 No. 12 hole. The foursome included John Tullis, Bermuda Knolls professional, Fred Stucky, James Wilson and William Truby. All reached the green with their approaches and dropped putts of 18, 16, 15 and 5 feet.

HOPPING RATED ABOVE F. W. C. GUEST

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 1—The annual readjustment of the polo handicaps, prior to the open championships, finds Earle A. S. Hopping rated for the first time as superior to Frederick Winston Churchill Guest. The Sands Point player was one of the few whose handicaps were increased among those rated highly, being placed at eight, in place of seven as hitherto. Guest, on the other hand, drops back from eight to seven.

Other advances included the brother and cousin of Guest, Raymond Guest being advanced to six, while Michael G. Phelps of the Yale team and the Austin four, went to seven, and Cyril R. Harrison from five to 6.

The former members of the United States Army team of previous years, Captains C. H. Gerhardt, G. E. Huthsteiner, Peter P. Rodes and C. A. Wilkinson, each lost one goal, and Huthsteiner dropped two. All had been previouely rated at six. Others dropping included G. H. Bostwick, Seymour H. Knox, Robert E. Strawbridge Jr., Harry East and H. C. Phipps, six to five, and Harold E. Talbott Jr. and A. P. Perkins of the Midwick Club of California, seven to six.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p.m.—Agricultural markets talk.
5:15 "Toe Ticklers"; orchestra; soloist.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Studio: Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 Bradford organ, Louis Weir.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Ray Meyers of the "Nautilus."
6:45 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:45 NBC, Billy Jones and Ernie Hare.
8:00 Nautical talks:
8:15 De Marco Girls, vocal trio.
8:30 NBC, Death Valley Days Sketch.
9:00 NBC, Sinclair Weiner Minstrels.
9:30 NBC, Canada Dry; Jack Benny; Olsen Orchestra; Ethel Shutta.
10:00 NBC, Sketch, with Phillips Lord.
10:15 NBC, Johnson Orchestra; soloists.
10:30 NBC, "Tish" story.
10:45 News; time; weather.
11:02 Sport review, Bill Williams.
11:15 RKO Midnight Frolic.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—George Snelling, baritone.
5:15 NBC, Whiteman's Rhythm Boys.
5:30 NBC, Swanee Serenaders.
5:45 Perce Leonard, baritone.
6:00 "Evening Tatler"; news; organ.
7:00 Studio soloists.
7:30 NBC, Maxwell Orchestra; soloist.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Soconyland Sketch; "Fire."
8:30 NBC, Firestone Orchestra; Richard Crooks tenor; Harvey Firestone Jr.
9:00 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies; soloist.
9:30 NBC, Parade of the States: "Wisconsin"; soloist; chorus; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, National Radio Forum: "The American Congress," Senator Connelly, Texas.
10:30 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, F. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 N

TRADE REVIVAL FOR WORLD SET AS OTTAWA AIM

British Labor and Capital Join in Plea to Remove Present Restrictions

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—British labor and capital have united in a remarkable declaration to the effect that the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa should set before itself no less an objective than that of world recovery, to be attained through the removal of restrictions upon trade.

This declaration is in the form of a joint statement submitted to the British Government by the Federation of British Industries, representing the chief manufacturers of the United Kingdom, and the general council of the Trades Union Congress, on behalf of organized British workers as a whole.

The statement covers a wide field. It tells how the Ottawa conference came to be convened with the aim of expanding the trade of the British Commonwealth. It goes on to declare that such trade is dependent upon world prosperity. "We are convinced," it says, "that a general world revival alone can create the conditions in which the Commonwealth countries, as well as others, may again become fully prosperous." It asserts that "it would be fatal to approach the Ottawa conference in any narrow spirit, or with an objective limited to inter-Commonwealth preferences."

Having thus indicated what the conference should avoid, the statement makes positive proposals of what it ought to do. "We should wish," it says, "to see the Ottawa conference endeavor to give a lead, both by its declarations and by its actions, toward an ultimate all-round relaxation on trade. As a first step, everything possible should be done to facilitate the easy exchange of goods between the different nations of the Commonwealth."

The statement goes on to say, "We hope the decisions of the Ottawa conference will be such as to facilitate international action designed to bring about a recovery in the level of wholesale prices."

Other proposals indorsed by the British employers and workers include the establishment of a sterling area in which there would be greater stability of prices, the bringing into this area of other nations seeking similar objectives, also the planning of production to discourage uneconomic manufacture.

The statement further says: "We believe that the wisest utilization of the financial resources of the Empire is essential, and that the Ottawa conference should devote its attention to the fullest exploration of the possibilities of the conscious flow of the investment power of the Commonwealth toward the development of the resources of the Commonwealth."

Hoarders Blamed For Trade Slump

(Continued from Page 1)

call for a readjustment of world monetary policies. Professor Gregory feels that this change can be made without undue disturbance.

The questions of disarmament and peace cropped up today in nearly every session of the institute. The third general conference on arms limitation provided a center around which smaller groups dealing with economic subjects naturally gathered.

At the general conference, Mrs. Elvira Fradkin, chairman of the committee for international coöperation to prevent war, held that abolition of war itself offers the only "real protection" for civilian populations against lethal gas attacks.

Mrs. Fradkin, who attended the Geneva Disarmament Conference last winter, added that she expects a recognition of this view to spur the nations to action when the conference reassembles. Her conviction, she explained, is based on conversations with delegates.

The Case Against Gas

All efforts to devise means of gas defense for noncombatants—such as subterranean passages for city populations, filtered air passages, and so on—have failed after extensive tests by the International Red Cross, Mrs. Fradkin asserted.

"'Limitation cannot be applied to chemical or bacteriological warfare, nor can any program of reduction be successful," she continued. The "conversion lag," or time required to convert peace-time industries into war uses, is especially short in the case of chemicals from which gas is made. Therefore, it was pointed out, there is no absolute means of preventing a nation at war from using this means if necessity arises; hence the paramount demand for abolishing war itself.

Other speakers agreed that the "conversion lag" cannot be left out of any consideration of arms limitation. Mr. Raymond L. Buell, director of the Foreign Policy Association, advocated seeking ways to lengthen the lag.

"Fundamentally, the limitation and reduction of the weapons of war depend upon the control of industry," he said. For this reason he opposed the National Defense Act of 1920 in its attempt to provide instant mobilization of industry. He also advocated abolition of aggressive weapons, such as tanks and heavy artillery.

Lieut.-Col. Charles G. Mettler, United States Army, expressed scepticism about attempts to lengthen the conversion lag. No nation, he said, can neglect its means of defense. He favored, however, moderation and publicity in industrial preparedness.

Criticizes Japanese Aggression

An economic approach to arms and war was given by Prof. Arnold J. Toynbee of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, London, at his round table. Mechanized war, he held, is a chief agent in disintegration of the modern world economic order.

A broadside against militarism came from Dr. T. Z. Koo, vice-chairman of the World's Student Christian Federation, in his public lecture Saturday night. On the basis of a recent trip to Manchuria, he said that Japanese aggression has made that area the Alsace-Lorraine of the Far East, and that China is preparing for eventual recovery. He also expressed the view that Japan will ignore the League report, with far-reaching effects on all peace organizations built up since the World War.

Inter-American affairs reached a practical stage of discussion today under the direction of Dr. Stephen P. Duggan, director of the Institute of International Education. He foresees the necessity for compromise on the part of Americans regarding loans to Latin America. Since many nations there are setting up more stringent control of industry, private investors of creditor nations may have to accept new conditions under which to retain and work their properties, he concluded.

"MILK WAR" ENDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 1—An eight-day "milk war," which forced prices to the consumer down as low as 6½ cents a quart in the chain grocery stores, ended today when retail prices went back to 10 cents a quart delivered and 8½ cents at the stores. The conflict, which independent distributors declared was an effort to squeeze them, ended with an agreed payment of $2.05 a 100 pounds to the milk producers, an increase of 20 cents, and the restoration of the former retail scale.

LEGION OF HONOR GROWS

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Statistics published here show that there are 153,049 holders of the Legion of Honor. This number includes thousands of foreigners who have been awarded the decoration, which it is the ambition of nearly all Frenchmen to gain. Chevaliers number 128,150 and officers 21,213, while there are 3145 commanders and 78 holders of the Grand Cross.

London Sets the Mode for a Stroll in the Park

The Christian Science Monitor - Keystone-Underwood

NONCHALANCE, IT SEEMS, IS THE WORD

First, One Needs a Bright, Warm, Sunny Day and a Pair of Sandals to Escape the Possibility of Broiled Sole. A Floppy Hat Tops Off the Ensemble.

Nothing else but Hyde Park in London is the scene of this happy solution of what to wear on a hot day, and one can fancy the feelings of the bench warmers on the side lines who might wish but, alas, must take it out in wishing, leaving it to the youngster to enjoy the fruits of his or her daring.

IMPORT QUOTAS IN FRANCE CAUSE MUCH PROTEST

Method of Protectionism Is Vigorously Opposed by Dealers

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—The new import quotas announced by the French Government have had the effect of intensifying the growing opposition to this form of protectionism.

Although the figures are slightly more liberal than those for the first half of the year, the restrictions imposed are still sufficiently severe to crush hopes entertained here that the new Cabinet intended to turn definitely away from the quota method of protectionism.

Objections to the continued growth of quota restrictions are not limited to foreign firms. A congress of French dealers in products affected by the quota system was held here early this month. Its conclusions were on the whole definitely unfavorable to the quota system, except in regard to a limited number of products and as a purely temporary emergency measure.

Furthermore French exporters recently asked the Government to abandon the system of import quotas, declaring that retaliation against it was proving fatal to their business.

Particular apprehension is felt over the new quota arrangement for American films. French authorities have advised American film companies here that a decree is to be published soon which would have the effect of reducing film imports from the United States by nearly four-fifths. If this is done, film interests here declare it will mean the doom of the American film industry in France. It is hoped, though, that the project will be modified considerably at the request of French film importers themselves.

The American Chamber of Commerce in France in accordance with the trade convention signed by M. André Tardieu, former French Prime Minister, and the United States Ambassador, Mr. Walter E. Edge, and with the approval of the French Government, has appointed a committee to investigate the possibility of the Chamber itself acting as a licensing body to control imports under the quota system. This would mean that the Chamber would issue licenses to all importers in France entitling them to receive a specified proportion of American importations.

CANADIAN IMPORTERS FORM ASSOCIATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—With the object of promoting Canadian industry, furthering the interests of importers and consumers, and simplifying and modifying tariff changes, regulations and valuations, the Canadian Importers' Association was organized here at a meeting of representatives of importing and manufacturing firms at the King Edward Hotel. Headquarters of the new body will be in this city, with branches throughout the country.

Placing the tariff on a more stable basis, so that merchants, manufacturers and retailers might have a permanent foundation upon which to carry on business and fix prices, was a demand of the meeting. Protests were voiced against the imposition of new regulations by order-in-council, as importers were unable, it was contended, to tell from day to day what the cost of goods might be.

BONFIRE CHAIN WARNS INDIANS OF DAM BREAKING

Steps Being Taken to Protect Natives in Himalayan Ranges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DELHI—Engineers who for six years have been keeping watch over the formation of a lake amidst the snow-covered Himalayan ranges 16,000 feet above sea level in what is known as the "Roof of the World," where the 1800-mile Indus River has its source, have reported that the Shyok ice dam that holds back the water has begun to give way.

A 150-mile chain of bonfires right through the gorges has been lighted as a signal to tens of thousands of villagers to trek out of the way of the flood as it sweeps down the steep, narrow, winding channel which the river has chiseled for itself through the mountains.

The railway bridge over the Indus River at Attock, 600 miles down stream from Shyok, had been strengthened in advance to withstand the torrent. Preparations had also been made at the great irrigation works at Sukkur, 500 miles further south, to meet the expected flood, though here the difficulty was expected to be less, owing to the water spreading itself out over vast shallow reaches in the plains on the way.

The Shyok dam was formed in 1926, owing to a neighboring glacier obtruding itself into the Indus gorge, blocking the river and forming a barrier 500 feet high and over 1000 feet thick. A lake nearly 10 miles long and 100 feet deep gradually formed above the dam. The lake rose to the top of the dam in 1928 but a crack formed through which the water escaped without much damage. A bigger break-through occurred in 1929, when hundreds of millions of tons of water were released and swept away a number of villages.

Such incidents have happened periodically in the past. In 1841 a Sikh army at Attock is said to have been swept away. In 1858 a flood on the Indus so penned back the tributary river from Kabul that a whole cantonment was wrecked.

Himalayan villagers everywhere are intensely alive to what the blocking of a stream in any of their gorges means. One of them, when taken to Calcutta, where for the first time he saw the tide flowing up the Ganges, ran shouting away thinking that, although he was then in the plains, a flood even there might follow.

Education Urged By Quebec Minister

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—After a close study of labor conditions and social legislation in Europe, Mr. C. J. Arcand, Minister of Labor for Quebec, on his return to Montreal declared that education rather than labor legislation was necessary. He stated that if Canadian workmen faced conditions as they were today in parts of Europe they would "think it was awful." "I am not ready to say, however, that the workmen of Europe are worse off than we are here. Our workmen are accustomed to a higher standard and they feel depression more than the workmen of Europe, proportionately speaking," said Mr. Arcand. "My trip has shown me the need of a campaign of education so that our workmen can understand the problem of social legislation, and how it can be made to apply."

When in England satisfaction was expressed to Mr. Arcand at the excellent financial position of the Province of Quebec, The London Times commented on the fact that the Province is to have a surplus this year.

BROOKLYN-MANHATTAN TRANSIT

NEW YORK, Aug. 1—Arrangements with banking interests for refinancing the $13,500,000 three-year Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Corporation 6½ per cent notes due Aug. 1 have been definitely concluded and accepted by Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Corporation, Mr. Albert H. Wiggin stated, following a meeting of the company's executive committee.

British Admiralty Committee Solves Ships' Badge Puzzles

Names of Alacrity, Onslaught, Tumult and Endeavor Found Difficult to Symbolize

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Solving puzzles as an official task is one of the duties that falls to the members of the Ships' Badges Committee of the British Admiralty.

This does not mean that the daily newspapers are scanned for specimens of the cross-word puzzle art; the committee has puzzles to hand in the names of ships in the British Navy, whose titles have to be symbolized into an appropriate badge, which becomes the ship's crest.

Every regiment in the British Army has its badge, but not many people know that almost every ship in the navy also has its own badge. There are, however, a few ships that are badgeless simply because the people "who named them did not appreciate the difficulty of creating a sign or symbol of certain titles."

Maj. Charles J. Ffoulkes, curator of the Imperial War Museum, who designs the badges, says that ships' badges came into existence about 1850 when die-stamping was invented. Then the ships' officers and perhaps the ships' men agreed on some form of badge. There was no standardization and often two or three ships had the same badge.

It was not, however, until after the World War that the Admiralty decided to have some control in the matter and a Ships' Badges Committee was formed. Its task is not always simple.

Sometimes the committee is faced with titles which were almost impossible to symbolize. Such names as Alacrity, Onslaught, Tumult and Endeavor present almost insuperable difficulties, but one by one they have been met and symbolical designs produced.

One ship was named "Whitley." This was not an easy title to symbolize until Mr. J. H. Whitley received the appointment of Speaker in the House of Commons, shortly after the ship had been named. The appointment simplified matters—the badge is the Speaker's Mace, that ancient symbol of office which goes with the post of Mr. Speaker.

After the committee has decided on a badge Major Ffoulkes creates the design and it is then sent to a firm of architectural designers, who employ some of the finest wood carvers in the world. The design is carved in pine wood and then sent to some naval station where it is cast in metal.

Some novel badges have been produced. One boat launched with the title H. M. S. Sterling, carries the £ symbol as its badge. The committee with a sense of humor decided to give the Versatile a badge consisting of a weather vane—English weather, to say the least, is versatile, the committee thought.

Ships named after towns carry a badge with the coat of arms of the particular towns. Others of the flower class have a badge consisting of a representation of the flower.

SCOTTISH 'EXILES' HONORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GALASHIELS, Scot.—Approximately 500 Galashiels "exiles" were honored by the provost, magistrate and town council of Galashiels at the Braw Lad's Gathering, recently held here. The "exiles" were native sons and daughters who returned to their home community from various overseas places in connection with the annual gathering. Some had not seen their native town for 40 years.

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HALIFAX: 2-4 Commercial St.
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HUDDERSFIELD: 17 King St.; 43 New St.
HULL: 13-14 Whitefriargate
IPSWICH: 35 Westgate St.
KEIGHLEY: 42-46 Low St.
LEEDS: 155 Lower Briggate (Opp. Dyson, Jewellers)
LEICESTER: 1A Haymarket
LINCOLN: 274 High St.
LIVERPOOL: 13 Lord St.; 45 London Rd.; 53-59 Ranelagh St.
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PLYMOUTH: 2-3 Union St.; 21 Old Town St.
PONTEFRACT: 7 Market Pl.
PORTSMOUTH: 187-9 Commercial Rd.
PRESTON: 24 Fishergate; 17 Friargate
READING: 84 Broad St.
ROCHDALE: 45 Yorkshire St.
ROTHERHAM: 19 High St.
SALFORD: Regent House, 250 Regent Rd.
SCUNTHORPE: 133 High St.
SHEFFIELD: 1 Haymarket; 96-102 The Moor
SHREWSBURY: 35 Pride Hill
SOUTH SHIELDS: 47½ King St.
SOUTHAMPTON: 26 East St. (Opposite Boots the Chemists)
ST. HELENS: 18 Ormskirk St.
STOCKPORT: 111 Princes St.
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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Molly Holden's Vacation

By DORIS GARST

Part II

MOLLY stood at the door of the log cabin looking toward the serene blue mountains and inhaling deep breaths of the pure, pine-scented air. "Isn't this heavenly!" she cried. "I never was so happy in all my life."

"I'm going to be a dude rancher when I'm big," declared Jerry. "This life sure suits me."

As guests of the Carver family on the Heaton Dude Ranch, the three Holden children were indeed having a wonderful time. The ranch spread over hundreds of acres of superb mountain country. Log cabins nestled here and there among the trees, and a large, centrally located cabin served as the dining and recreation hall.

There were rocks for the children to climb and explore. There were sparkling streams in which to fish, and horses to ride. There were cowboys in picturesque dress, ever ready to display their skill on bucking horses for the entertainment of the "dudes," as all easterners were called. In fact, life on Heaton's Dude Ranch was one succession of thrills, and the Holdens hopped around from place to place like crickets for fear they might miss something.

* * *

Horseback riding was one of the favorite pastimes for all but Bunny. Jerry and Molly could ride like Indians, and Marian rode well too; but Bunny, who was only seven and timid, had never ventured alone on a horse until this summer. So Molly, although she too longed to be in the game, let Marian and Jerry gallop and race while she jogged along sedately beside Bunny.

But one morning Bunny's horse, Baldy, rebelled at the slow pace, and when Jerry and Marian urged their horses into a race, Baldy entered into it too. Bunny's pony would have responded instantly to the tightening of the reins, but the child did not know that. In a panic she seized the pommel of the saddle with both hands and let the reins hang loose, and the horse of course took this as a signal to go faster.

Molly dug her heels into her horse's sides in an attempt to overtake Bunny, but it was no use; Bunny's horse was the faster.

"Head her off! Head her off!" Molly screamed to Jerry and Marian, but her words were drowned by the noise of pounding hoofs.

It was left for Tony, the children's favorite cowboy, who chanced to be near by, riding the range, to grasp the situation and dash up and rescue the little girl in regular movie fashion.

"You want to hold tight to the reins next time," Tony drawled to the trembling child. "Baldy here is as gentle as a lamb, but she'll run if she thinks you want her to."

"I'll never get on a horse again," Bunny wept.

"Pshaw!" laughed Tony. "Then you'll be missin' half your life. Just let your horse know you intend to be boss, and you'll be all right."

"Get back on Baldy, Honey," Molly urged. "Ride back to the cabin just to show us you aren't afraid."

But Bunny shook her head resolutely.

"Horses are knowin' creatures," went on Tony. "You must never let them know that you're scared or nervous or you'll make them that way."

"But I am scared," admitted Bunny, "and I never want to see a horse again."

Molly deeply regretted the incident because she had been trying to help Bunny overcome her timidity and rid her thought of the fears which had already found lodgment there, and now here was another one to contend with.

Bunny even refused to ride back to the cabin, which, fortunately, was but a short distance away.

"All right then," said Molly. "Jerry and Marian, will you lead our horses back, please? Bunny and I will walk and gather bouquets for the tables as we go along."

* * *

Today was their last day at the dude ranch. The children had planned a supper picnic up Bear Creek Canyon. It was quite a distance so they had to ride horseback, but nothing would induce Bunny to ride alone, so she climbed upon Baldy behind Molly and circled her arms tightly around her sister's waist.

They cooked their supper over a camp fire. Then they climbed rocks and explored caves, and such a glorious time did they have that they failed to notice it was getting dark and that a storm was coming up.

At last, however, they started and managed to reach the bottom of the canyon before darkness descended. Molly felt the raindrops spattering her face and urged Jerry and Marian to gallop their horses. Bunny refused to let Molly make Baldy gallop, and there was no reason why they should all get wet. Besides, the Carvers would be wondering where they were.

Before long it began to rain in earnest and Molly saw that she and Bunny would be drenched if they did not find shelter.

"Let's wait in this old cabin until it stops raining," she said. "I don't believe this will last long."

"Boo! I'd be scared," shivered Bunny.

"Nonsense. There's nothing to be afraid of. I'll be right there with you," said Molly.

"Will you tell me stories?"

"Yes, yes, of course," said Molly a trifle impatiently.

For half an hour or so they waited in the ruined cabin. Then Molly began to feel a little anxious. "We must start back or they will worry about us," she said. "It's not raining very hard now and it won't hurt us to get a little damp."

She led Baldy around the cabin looking for a high place to help in getting Bunny onto his back. "Here, this old dugout behind the cabin is just the thing," she said. "Wait until I lead Baldy beside it, then it will be quite easy for you to climb on from there."

She climbed onto the roof of the dugout and was maneuvering the horse around to a suitable position beside it when suddenly there was a crashing and splintering of rotten boards, and Molly found herself in utter blackness. The roof of the old ceiling had given way under her weight.

"Molly, Molly! Are you hurt?" cried Bunny's voice above her.

"No-o, I guess not," said Molly. "Just surprised. But how on earth am I going to get out of here? I can't even reach the roof with my fingertips. Looks as if I'm just in a trap until someone comes and finds me—and I don't expect that will be until tomorrow . . ." Her voice quavered slightly. The prospect of spending the night in that black hole alone with rats did not bear thinking about.

"I'm going for help," said Bunny's voice.

"But, darling!" cried Molly, rembering all the fears which haunted the child. "It's dark. You wouldn't want to ride alone."

"I'm going," said Bunny resolutely. "You can't stay there all night. I've got to go. Good-by."

Molly heard the horse's hoof beats die away in the distance and her heart gave a leap of pride for Bunny—game little Bunny who was doing the bravest thing on earth—daring the thing she feared most—braving the "bad people of the dark," no less fearful to her because they were solely products of her imagination. Seven-year-old Bunny riding through the dark on the horse which had run away with her.

"Soldiers aren't any braver than little Bunny is being right now," thought Molly proudly as she stood alone in her black prison, "So I expect it's up to me to be brave, too."

* * *

It was probably a good thing that Molly had Bunny to think about so that she could forget the discomfort of her own position. For being alone in a dark dungeon with only rats for company isn't the most pleasant experience in the world, and the minutes dragged like hours.

And the sounds that Molly heard! Strange rustlings. Patter of invisible feet. Cobwebs brushed her face and felt for a moment like strange garments. Some adventurous small creature ran over her foot. Something moaned in the woods near by.

It seemed to Molly that she had been standing in her dungeon-prison for hours before she at last heard the most welcome sound that had ever come to her ears. "Yoo-hoo! yoo-hoo!" came faintly from the distance.

"Yoo-hoo!" shouted Molly, joyfully, at the top of her voice.

The yoo-hoos grew louder and Molly continued shouting to guide the rescue party, and before long a flashlight pierced the gloom of her prison and a rope was thrown down to her. She fastened the noose beneath her arms and was hauled up.

She looked around anxiously and gave a cry of relief when she saw in the moonlight Bunny sitting as upright as a little general alone on Baldy. "You brave darling," choked Molly. "Were you frightened?"

"We-el," hesitated Bunny, "a little. But I kept thinking of you and that I must get help for you—and after a while I got over being scared. And I galloped Baldy and everything," she added triumphantly.

"Bunny's ride tonight," said Governor Carver as they rode toward home, "is a perfect example of love casting out fear. I believe that she will not be afraid of darkness or horses again. As a rule, when a person once conquers a weakness, he remains master of it."

"Oh, I'm glad!" cried Molly. "So glad! Every minute of this vacation has been wonderful, but the most wonderful thing of all is to have Bunny do what she did. You're always going to be a big brave girl now, aren't you," she said giving the child who sat before her on the saddle a squeeze.

"Of course," said Bunny in a matter-of-fact manner. "What I did once, I can do again."

Poppy Ladies
To make a Poppy Lady,
You fold the petals down,
Tie a grass-blade round the waist
Of her scarlet gown,
Take a piece of green stalk
And push it through, for arms:
And there's your Poppy Lady,
Showing off her charms!

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

All About the Olympic Games

By REBA M. STEVENS

HOW surprised the Greeks of long ago would have been had they known that their Olympic festivals were to be held hundreds and hundreds of years later in far-away countries which they did not then even dream were a part of the world! How pleased they would have been to know that these great meets were still to be called by the name which they first gave them and that they were to be as nearly like the first Olympics as it would be possible to make them.

For more than a thousand years the Greeks held these Olympics—every four years in the month of July. The place chosen for them was the most sacred spot in all Greece and also one of the loveliest, the grove of Olympia in which stood the temple of Zeus, chief of all their gods. The wood was full of splendid statues and smaller temples, and it was a holy place to the Greeks. For this reason, every four years they brought there the best and highest and most perfect of all their work. Poets came with their lovely verses and tales, artists with their paintings and sculpture, musicians with the sweetest of their songs. And with these came the fine, strong young men from all parts of Greece to show their skill in throwing the discus, hurling the javelin, wrestling, jumping and many other such sports.

For a reward in winning any of the contests there was given only a crown of olive leaves taken from the sacred olive tree which grew behind the temple and was believed to have been planted by Hercules. The real reward was the happy feeling of being able to do well the thing attempted, the joy of having striven and succeeded. It seems rather odd to us that no records were kept of distances, speed and other points of excellence. How fast they ran, how far they threw the discus and javelin we do not know. The only thing which seemed to count with them was the winning of the contest.

* * *

Even the old Greek historians were not quite sure just when these Olympics first started, but they knew that they were being held as far back as 776 B. C., and from that date the Greeks reckoned their time by four-year Olympiads. And so for a thousand years and more these Olympics were such an important part of the life of the country that if cities chanced to be at war (as was too often the case), when the time came for their celebration both armies willingly stopped fighting and let their young men troop off to take part in these peaceful games. But when the Romans came into power in Greece the Olympics were done away with, for the Romans did not care for games in the same way.

So little by little the old Greek Olympics were forgotten, except when people read of them in histories and tales of ancient times and stopped to think what a beautiful custom it was which brought together from all parts of their country those who were trying to make the world a more beautiful and pleasant place in every way.

But something less than 50 years ago a Frenchman, Baron de Coubertin by name, began to think in a very active way about this old Greek festival. It seemed to him that it would be a good thing and a beautiful thing for the whole world to join in such a meeting. So out of his thinking and planning came the Olympic Games which we know and the meet which is now taking place in Los Angeles (from July 30 to Aug. 14).

The first of the modern Olympics was held in Athens in 1896, and except for 1916 there has been an Olympic every four years since, held in turn in Paris, St. Louis, London, Stockholm, Antwerp, Paris and Amsterdam. And just as in the old Greek meets so now the rewards are simple medals and certificates, for now as then the real satisfaction and honor comes from having done one's best and succeeded.

* * *

This year about 2000 men and women, coming from more than 40 nations, will take part in the contests, and there will be contests in 14 branches of sport, and in the fine arts—architecture, literature, music, painting and sculpture. Many of the games loved by the Greeks are still used, but of course there are a good many new ones totally unknown to them. But they did have one event which was especially popular with them which we do not see at all today—chariot racing. This was wildly exciting and required great skill on the part of both driver and horses. Boys and girls who are old enough to read "Ben Hur" are pretty sure not to miss one word of the chapter which tells of the chariot race.

We must not think of the Olympic as simply a place and time when athletes from all over the world meet and try to outdo each other. It is so much more than that. It is a meeting place for young men and women from all nations and governments, young people coming from different sorts of home conditions and customs, speaking different tongues, looking at life from different viewpoints in many ways. It is a place where they gather in a friendly way and come to know and understand and love each other better. And that is a pretty good thing to have happen in this old world of ours, isn't it? Games of all sorts teach us how to use team work, how to be honest, and quick, and fair. If we learn to play together pleasantly we are quite likely to work together in the same way.

It was a very happy thought that came to Baron de Coubertin, and he proved himself a kind friend to all nations when he planned and worked for and started again the old Olympic Games.

Have You Read?

Think a Bit!, written by Carrie Leighton Adams. (Mrs. Carrie Leighton Adams, Portland, Oregon.)

Small boys and girls will be open to the charm of this delightful book of poetry for children. They will read the lovely poems, and think a bit, also, as the title suggests. "Busy Willie Wind" will prove a first favorite, while "The Moon," "Bobby Waiting at the Schoolhouse Door," and many others will catch the fancy right away, also.

There is every variety of poem in the book: patriotic verses, poems of other lands and the children who live in them, nature verse, rhyming games to be played with gestures and actions, to say nothing of two interesting stories about Nell and Charley on the last pages. Black and white illustrations by Joy B. Efteland add to the charming simplicity, naturalness, and lyrical effect. The book is very attractive and bound to be popular with the little people, and the grownups who read to them.

A Little Boat Trick

Make a tiny boat with a piece of wood or tin for the hull, a pin for the mast, and paper for the sail. At the stern place a small piece of camphor and the boat will sail up and down in a large tray of water. (Not a scrap of grease must be on the water if this is to be a success, so lasses and lads see to it that hands are very clean.)

Ask These

Q. Which of the feathered tribe would be expected to lift the heaviest weight?
A. The crane.

Q. Why is charity like an umbrella?
A. Because it is most useful when most widely extended.

Q. What still remains when all the letters have been taken away?
A. The mail box.

When Mother Calls

Bobby likes to fly his kite,
Above the house tops out of sight.
And play at marbles on the green,
Or spin his tops with Jack and Gene.

While Betty Lou would rather dust
And sweep or bake a flaky crust—
Of course it's only make believe—
Or mayhap at a tea receive.

But when their Mother says, "Oh dear,
No little boy or girl, I fear,
Would care to run an errand swift,"
Before you can a finger lift—

Betty and Bobby leave their play
And hand in hand are on their way,
For play will wait for them they know;
When Mother calls away they go!

DONOVAN MARSHALL.

Mail Bag

Pembroke, Maine

Dear Buzzy:

I am a little tiger kitten younger and smaller than you, as I am only two weeks old. I have beautiful dark stripes and cunning blue eyes. My mistresses consider me a very smart kitten, as I smiled a darling little kitten smile when very, very small.

One of my mistresses said that my tail was as sharp and pointed on the end as a slate pencil. I'm sure that, if this is true, I could spell the word "happiness" right out.

My home is in a large, old, red cradle which has held 5 or 6 generations (of people, not cats). It is very comfortable because the sun shines in on us. I have two sisters, Barbara Frietchie and June (because she was born in the month of June).

The other day my sisters and I had our pictures taken outdoors on a blanket. My mother didn't like it so she picked up Barbara and carried her by the nape of the neck back to the old red cradle.

This has been a long letter so I must end it. As I'm very small I shall probably do a lot of exploring before I grow up to be as big and beautiful as my Uncle Abe. Perhaps I may write to you about my adventures.

With the bestest of kitten wishes,
Jupiter Ammon (Jupe for short).

Gary, Indiana

Dear Snubs:

My little mistress, Jane, likes to read your adventures in the Monitor. I like them, too. You see that my name is the same as yours, for Jane liked you so well that she named me after you.

I am a copper-colored cocker spaniel and my feet are webbed, so I can swim quite well. I like to ride in a car and let my long ears blow in the wind.

Jane would like to hear from some little girls her age—she is 7 and in the second grade. She likes animals and has two goldfish, a bird and me.

Snubs.

Pasadena, California

Dear Editor:

For a long time I have felt that I should write to the Mail Bag as so many other children do, for I am so interested in their letters.

I love to read about Snubs and Waddles and Milly-Molly-Mandy. I wish that we could have some more stories about her—they are so interesting.

I am 12 years old and have a sister Marjorie who is 9. I like very much to sew and cook and should like to correspond with girls of my age who enjoy doing those things. With much love to the Mail Baggers and all their pets,

Nancy Beth S.

The following would like to receive letters:

GIRLS

Barbara H., Oakland, Calif.—Especially from Sweden.

Janet B., Oakland, Calif.—Epecially from France.

Karen A. (10), Altadena, Calif.—Especially from Denmark.

BOYS

Philip O. (8), Oakland, Calif.—Especially from Africa.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENCE

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country for forwarding your letters, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

It must be good to be
ADVERTISED

All the king's horses . . . and all the king's men can't make a success out of a bad product. No amount of advertising will create a market for it. The more it's advertised, the more its defects become known.

But a good product well advertised grows as swiftly and naturally as a well nourished plant. People try it and like it. They tell others. *They* like it. Soon that product is found everywhere . . . and its name, spread abroad by advertising, is on every tongue.

When you see something widely and consistently advertised, you can be pretty sure it's well worth having. If it weren't . . . if it didn't represent an honest and worthy value . . . the maker couldn't afford to advertise it.

Look over the advertisements in this paper. Some of these names you know. Others perhaps are newcomers, potential friends bringing some new comfort or convenience. But all are entitled to your trust . . . all are here because they have something real to contribute to your advantage . . . your service . . . your happiness.

THE HOME FORUM

Reading and Books

SOMETIMES one tells you that he is a great reader, and you at once begin to think of Isaac Disraeli or Magliabecchi. You think how Macaulay improved his time and you wish somewhat guiltily that you had read more, more of the stout famous books that are always recommended to you. And then, quite innocently, you ask this person what he reads. Of course, you do it in the civilest possible way, and you find that his reading consists of newspapers and magazines. Do not suppose for an instant that reading newspapers does not give one a great many improving facts or that the weekly and monthly periodicals are not often very interesting. Indeed, there are some monthlies and quarterlies of a seriousness so profound as to make you think of Westminster Abbey, and there are some newspapers that are necessities. No, that is not the point. You discover that a great many people's conception of reading is what I have mentioned—periodicals, newspapers and again more newspapers. So, let us leave them to their happiness and talk about reading books.

First, of course, by all upright men it is agreed that reading is one of the great enjoyments, though styles may vary. Reading takes you into other worlds, or more properly shows so many wonderful sides of this world that you are delighted. It makes you forget yourself, and a good job, that. It toughens your understanding and makes you think; it has a certain substantiality about it that mere speech never has, for clacking in that medium is too easy. You cannot ponder talk as it goes on; it gives no record of itself. The comity of the thing overlooks much bad grammar, repetition and construction that in print would be extremely painful to behold. Turn to reading and what a difference is there. It is an incentive to think, and, as you devour page after page, digesting, savoring, re-reading when you like, you become conscious of a dignity that you share with the writer, for here spread before you is the realm of thought. A wise judge once counseled his son to accustom himself to reading "dry" books and the counsel was good, for in no other way can one understand that no labor can be effortless, and that quality depends on both. One does not slide through great achievements as though they were smooth, shallow streams—one must, like Walter Raleigh, labor terribly.

Well, then, we read books and good ones, as the world counts them. I speak now of prose and leave poetry to those wonderful and happy who can master anapaests and dominate iambics. It is prose that we are considering, prose that can often sing more majestically than verse. Read the "Letter to the Electors of Bristol," read the "Decline and Fall" for this. Then read Lord Rosebery at his best, John Morley's cool and self-restrained essays, Jonathan Swift's masterfully simple English, and see for yourself whether it be not as I say. Let us honor the poets and stay in prose. We are determined; we love to read good books. But what is a good book? One might say that a good book is a book that is not bad, but that would be tepid and inaccurate, and I have grave doubts whether the whole question can be covered in less than two columns. Let us, at least, agree that a really good book must be wholesome. There are plenty of vicious books with an excellent style and a good many wholesome books with a most deplorable, impossible and undistinguished style. Then, too, there are other wholesome books, that have the unfortunate effect of making you sigh, not for more wholesomeness, but for some whiff of charm.

Charm is not a sign of frowardness or of a light mind, and, what is more, the absence of charm does not guarantee any excellence in other directions. There is a fine definition of it in the Concise Oxford Dictionary, as the "indefinable power of delighting." I like the candor of this and the accuracy, for we can none of us say just what is charm, and we some of us know mighty well what it is. Real charm has a quality of tranquillity, many times of grace; it has gentleness and yet intelligence, at least to the extent that it is never quite unconscious of the smiling ease itself produces; and it means more often than not a sense of humor. It is in no way incompatible with the deep note of tragedy. Thackeray can be tragic enough when his theme calls for that key, but he hardly ever fails to be charming. Meredith, who was forever writing about charming people, or those intended to be, is often not charming at all. He is too convolute, he coruscates too easily. Yes, as the O. D. defines it, charm is the "indefinable power of delighting." We are agreed, then, about charm and can turn to other matters.

A sense of humor will not harm a book. It has a balance that can show itself in history writing, and there have been men like William James who could be humorists and good philosophers. That it helps in writing fiction, goes without saying. But, in much of the work of today, you notice its absence and it is possible that it occurs because the writers are not educated, that is, not rounded off enough and without background. Many diligent crackling authors that say things not to be denied, or that can string facts together, lose much effect by the impression they give of not being quite sure of themselves; they have too assertive a manner. After all, whether one is writing a novel or a book on political economy, if one is being honest in the work, that itself ought largely to supply the emphasis. This is the awkward and unattainable peculiarity of genius, that it is its own impetus and of itself by sheer quality goes forward. Fortunately, few of us are geniuses, and can be much more comfortable, thereby perhaps more comforting. If a book, especially a novel, can be humorous and wholesome, it will come near to being comforting. Will any say that here and now the world stands in no need of comforting? Will any deny to his fellows this breath of clean air?

When one has been saturated in state papers and diplomatic documents, in the dusty literature of materialism and selfishness, in the plausible record of all that mankind ought not to be and really are not, it is an unspeakable relief to turn to such a little story as Sir Arthur Quiller Couch's "Troy Town." Here are simple people amid things other than bricks and mortar and gasoline. Here are humor and sunshine, sunshine on the water and on trees and earth. Perhaps the sunshine and the breezes are not quite so crisp as they are off the New England coast, but that is not of much importance. The people are wholesome and they have charm, yet they are simple and why should they not be? Is civilization any the worse for simple people? Being primitive is not the same thing at all as simplicity. An extremely sophisticated man can be very simple, because he has learned his lesson and found that some people not at all simple in their own estimation are decidedly primitive when it comes to a matter of having their own way. Above all, whether one reads novels or biographies or histories, one is under no obligation to play spillikins with a not fragrant synthesis composed of everything that humanity had best not be. This is not a workable world unless it be a good world. Here is the grievous trait of Thomas Hardy's work—that you in reading it have the feeling that, try as it may, this world cannot be good. Such a belief is surrender to the powers of darkness and in its own statement carries a contradiction, for if men and women are thus dragooned into everlasting bonfire, why, then, the respectable and thoroughgoing thing is to leave such a place and have done with it. But these writers are downright persistent in remaining in the unpleasant area which they describe.

What is displeasant, as they called it in Henry VIII's time, is not necessarily unwholesome; the two are many times far apart. It is displeasant to be shown that one's prose falls something short of the "Areopagitica" or does not always recall Pascal at his best. Displeasant, yes, but not unwholesome, because it disciplines one for better work. It is unwholesome to lead men always to seek what is unworthy, to neglect the generosities, to believe that always the fair image must be smirched. Therefore, let us all read a great deal, but with a saving and critical sense that only wholesome honest work, not without humon and humility, shall ever satisfy us. This, good reader, is a large order, but not impossible.

J. H. S.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Gatehouse Forum: From a Drawing by Dwight C. Sturges

THE Halls of Congress in Washington may have echoed to more profound, but never to more forceful, debate than have the walls of the square, boxlike structures planted alongside the railroad tracks of rural America, just where the roadways cross. Each little gatehouse, sanctum sanctorum of that guardian of the public safety, the gate-tender, is placed there by the railroad authorities to stop traffic and to give notice alike to pedestrians and to drivers of vehicles that a train is approaching.

Almost daily these gatehouses are the gathering places of certain residents of the countryside, men to whom time means little, advocates of free speech. No matter what the subject presented, someone rises up to defend it. Consequently a man is sure of vigorous opposition. Unanimity on any subject simply does not enter into the manual.

And anything that the newspapers carry, local gossip, affairs national or international, is debatable. Nor is current news insisted upon. "Responsibility for the World War." "What Teddy Roosevelt would have done with the situation of today." "Was Grant a better man than McClellan?" Rarely does discussion reach back further than the sixties, possibly because that period bounds the memories of the eldest of the debaters. Let no man pause too long between sentences, or his opportunity is gone; someone else is in possession of the floor. Nevertheless, the latest joke takes precedence over national issues. Good - fellowship usually prevails, however acrimonious the debate, by the time the last train has pulled out.

The writer recalls a period when the railroad passed a ruling which prohibited non-employees from frequenting railroad property. It was a solemn group which gathered to read the notice. And the gate-tender himself could offer no sympathy, for the blow fell hardest on him. The other members of that parliamentary body could go elsewhere. He remained.

Was that ruling ever rescinded? One suspects that it simply outlawed itself, for gradually, one by one, the old guard straggled back. Sometimes a new face will be noticed among them, his appearance the automatic signal for a résumé of all the old jokes that still accompany the ritual of admission to the order.

Necessarily in close proximity to the rails, so that the gate-tender can see the approach of trains from either direction, the yard which surrounds each little house is, as a rule, chiefly an expanse of dreary cinders. Yet often the personality of the gate-tender and his craving for things beautiful is shown in the manner by which he decorates his small parcel of real estate. Climbing vines running over the roof, bright plants on either hand, small patches of green grass—these lend a feeling of coolness and freshness where the little boxlike house stands open to the full blaze of the midsummer sun.

It will not be long before we see the last of them. They are fast going. The elimination of grade crossings, the establishment of lights or bells operated electrically to give warning, these are evidences that in a few years we shall have the gatehouses and the gate-tenders no more.

Mountain Song

A bonfire fragrant with brown cedar loam
Signals the low-hung sky—
A bonfire of cypress and beech and oak
On an outlook stern and high;

Moon gold and fire gold and good fellowship,
A tremulous mountain hush,
Dark with its softly-breathing stars
Caught in the sky's blue plush;

A bird song bends round the river's curve
And splinters against the night;
I half expect that a swinging moon
Has fallen in chips of light;

Moon dust and star dust and mocking birds' songs,
Companions slumbering,
These are the things I shall carry back
And be long remembering.

KATHRINE HYMAS WILLIAMS.

ΜΙΑ ΠΑΡΟΥΣΑ ΒΟΗΘΕΙΑ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Ἡ ἀνθρωπότης σήμερον ζητεῖ, πιθανῶς, πλέον συναισθήτως ἀπὸ ποτὲ πρότερον, κάτι ὅπερ προσφέρει ἄμεσον καὶ θετικὴν βοήθειαν πρὸς ἀντιμετώπισιν τῶν προβλημάτων τῆς ἡμέρας. Πολλοὶ ἀποβλέπουν εἰς τὴν θρησκείαν διὰ βοήθειαν· μερικοὶ τὴν ζητοῦσι μέσῳ διαφόρων φιλοσοφιῶν· ἐνῷ ἄλλοι δὲν γνωρίζουν ποῦ νὰ ἀποβλέψουν, γνωρίζοντες μόνον ὅτι εὑρίσκονται ἐν ἀνάγκῃ. Εὐτυχὴς εἶναι ἐκεῖνος ὅστις φέρει τὰ προβλήματά του εἰς τὴν Χριστιανικὴν Ἐπιστήμην πρὸς λύσιν.

Εἷς ὅστις ἤκουσεν ὅτι ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη θεραπεύει τοὺς ἀσθενεῖς δυνατὸν νὰ καταφύγῃ εἰς αὐτὴν—ἐνίοτε ἐν ἀπογνώσει, κατόπιν τῆς ἄνευ ἐπιτυχίας δοκιμῆς παντὸς ἄλλου πρακτορείου—οὐδέποτε συναισθανόμενος ὅτι οὕτω πράττων θέτει τὸν ἑαυτόν του εἰς θέσιν νὰ λάβῃ ὄχι μόνον σωματικὴν θεραπείαν ἀλλ' ἐπίσης βοήθειαν δι' ἕκαστον ἀνθρώπινον πρόβλημά του. Ὅταν ἐπέρχεται θεραπεία εἰς τοιαύτην περίπτωσιν δὲν εἶναι παράξενον ὅτι ὁ ἀναρρώσας θὰ ἐπεθύμει νὰ γνωρίσῃ πῶς κατωρθώθη ἡ θεραπεία, καὶ θὰ ἦτο πρόθυμος, καὶ ἔνθερμος, νὰ μελετήσῃ τὸ ἐγχειρίδιον τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" ('Επιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μετὰ Κλειδὸς τῶν Γραφῶν) ὑπὸ τῆς Mrs. Eddy, ἵνα λάβῃ ἀπάντησιν εἰς τὰς ἐρωτήσεις του. Οὕτω πράττων ἐὰν εἶναι εἰλικρινὴς καὶ σοβαρὸς εἰς τὴν ἔρευνάν του, μανθάνει πῶς νὰ ἐλέγχῃ, ἢ ἀποδεικνύῃ, διὰ τὸν ἑαυτόν του, τὰς ἐν αὐτῷ ἐκτεθειμένας ἀληθείας· καὶ οὕτω φέρει εἰς τὴν καθημερινὴν αὐτοῦ πεῖραν περισσοτέραν ὑγείαν, ἐλευθερίαν, καὶ χαρὰν ἀφ' ὅτι ἐνόμιζε δυνατὸν πρότερον. Μανθάνει τι περὶ τῆς ἐντελείας καὶ τελειότητος τῆς δημιουργίας τοῦ Θεοῦ, τῆς συγγενείας τοῦ ἀνθρώπου πρὸς τὸν Θεόν, θείαν Ἀγάπην· καὶ ἡ ἐπίγνωσις αὕτη εἶναι μία παροῦσα καὶ ἀσφαλτος βοήθεια εἰς τὴν λύσιν πάντων τῶν προβλημάτων αὐτοῦ.

Ἡ Mary Baker Eddy, ἡ Εὑρέτις καὶ Ἱδρύτρια τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, μᾶς λέγει, ὅμως, ὅτι ἡ σωματικὴ θεραπεία σπουδαία καθὼς εἶναι, δὲν εἶναι ἡ κυριωτέρα ἀποστολὴ τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, ἀλλ' ὅτι τὰ σημεῖα ταῦτα "πιστοποιοῦν τὴν πραγματικότητα τῆς ὑψηλοτέρας ἀποστολῆς τῆς Χριστο-δυνάμεως νὰ ἄρῃ τὰς ἁμαρτίας τοῦ κόσμου" Science and Health ('Επιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία, σ. 150)· Ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη διδάσκει ὅτι "αἱ ἁμαρτίαι τοῦ κόσμου" ἐγείρονται ἀπὸ τὴν πίστιν εἰς μίαν δύναμιν κεχωρισμένην ἀπὸ τὸν Θεόν, Πνεῦμα· ἀπὸ ὑλικήν τινα αἴσθησιν τοῦ ἀνθρώπου καὶ τοῦ σύμπαντος. Διαρκὴς εὐτυχία καὶ εὐχαρίστησις δὲν δύνανται νὰ εὑρεθῶσιν ἐν τῇ ὑλικότητι· ἐντεῦθεν, ἡ ψευδὴς αὕτη αἴσθησις τῶν πραγμάτων ἀπεδείχθη τόσον ἀνεπαρκής, προσέφερεν τόσον ὀλίγην παρηγορίαν καὶ σταθερότητα, ὥστε ἔν διαρκῶς αὐξανόμενον πλῆθος ἐξαναγκάζεται νὰ παρατηρῇ ἀλλαχοῦ διά τι ἀπὸ τοῦ ὁποίου δύναται νὰ ἐξαρτᾶται,—διὰ τὴν ἀλήθειαν. Οἱ βαρυαλγεῖς καὶ βεβαρυμένοι ἐρωτῶσι, ποῦ δύνανται ἡ εἰρήνη καὶ εὐχαρίστησις νὰ εὑρεθῶσιν. Ὅταν τοιαύτη ἐρώτησις φέρεται εἰς τὴν Χριαστιανικὴν Ἐπιστήμην, ὁ ἐρωτῶν παραπέμπεται εἰς τὴν Βίβλον καὶ τὸ Ἐγχειρίδιον τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, καὶ τὰ ἄλλα συγγράμματα τῆς Mrs. Eddy. Ἐδῶ εὑρίσκει σαφῆ, ἐμπνευσμένην, λογικήν, καὶ ἐπιστημονικὴν διδασκαλίαν περὶ τῆς φύσεως καὶ τοῦ χαρακτῆρος τοῦ Θεοῦ, καὶ τῆς δημιουργίας Αὐτοῦ, διδασκαλίαν ἥτις δύναται νὰ ἀλλάξῃ τελείως τὰς ἰδέας καὶ τὴν ἄποψίν του, καὶ νὰ τὸν ἀποκαταστήσῃ στερεῶς εἰς μίαν νέαν καὶ καλυτέραν ἀντίληψιν τοῦ τί ἀποτελεῖ τὴν πραγματικότητα.

Ἐν σελίδι 587 τοῦ ἐγχειριδίου ἡ Mrs. Eddy ὁρίζει τὸν Θεὸν ὡς, "Τὸ μέγα Εἶμαι· ὁ παντο-γνώστης, πανθ'-ὁρῶν, παντο-πράττων, πάνσοφος, πανάγαθος, καὶ αἰώνιος. Ἀρχή· Νοῦς· Ψυχή· Πνεῦμα Ζωή· Ἀλήθεια Ἀγάπη· πανούσιος· νοημοσύνη." Καθὼς ὁ προσδιορισμὸς οὗτος ἀναμετρᾶται προσευχητικῶς, ἐρωτήσεις διαφορετικῆς φύσεως παρουσιάζουν ἑαυτάς, καὶ εἷς ἀναγκάζεται νὰ λάβῃ ὑπ' ὄψιν τὰ ἑξῆς· Δύναται ὁ Θεὸς ὅστις εἶναι ὁ παντογνώστης, παντοπράττων, καὶ πανάγαθος, νὰ εἶναι ὑπεύθυνος διὰ τὸ κακόν, τὴν συμφοράν, καὶ τὴν δυστυχίαν; Δύναται τὸ Πνεῦμα νὰ δημιουργήσῃ ὕλην; Δύναται ἡ Ζωὴ νὰ καταλήξῃ εἰς θάνατον; Δύναται νὰ συμβῇ πραγματικόν τι ὅπερ δὲν εἶναι γνωστὸν εἰς τὸν Νοῦν, ἢ ὅπερ εἶναι ἔξω τῆς δικαιοδοσίας τοῦ Νοός; Δύναται νὰ ὑπάρξῃ οὐσία ἢ πραγματικότης εἰς ἐκεῖνο ὅπερ δὲν εἶναι καλόν; Εἰς τὸ φῶς τὸ ἀποκτηθὲν διὰ τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, θὰ γίνῃ σαφέστερον ἐπὶ μᾶλλον καὶ μᾶλλον ὅτι εἰς ἐβάσταζεν ἕνα περιττὸν βάρος, καὶ ὅτι ἐκοπίαζεν ὑπὸ μίαν ἀπάτην βασιζομένην ἐπὶ ψευδῶν συλλογισμῶν. Βαθμιαίως μανθάνει τις πῶς νὰ ἐγκαταλείπῃ τὰς ἐσφαλμένας συλλήψεις καὶ τὸν ψευδῆ συλλογισμόν, καὶ νὰ τὰ ἀντικαθιστᾷ μὲ τὴν ἀλήθειαν περὶ Θεοῦ καὶ ἀνθρώπου κατ' εἰκόνα καὶ ὁμοίωσιν Αὐτοῦ. Ἡ Ζωὴ εὑρίσκεται νὰ εἶναι Ἀγάπη καὶ εἰς τὴν ἐνεργητικήν, ἀκατάπαυστον ἔκφρασιν Αὐτῆς δὲν ὑπάρχει μῖσος, φόβος, ἢ κακὸν οἱουδήποτε εἴδους. Καὶ καθὼς ἀντίληψίς τις τῆς Ἀληθείας φέρεται εἰς τὸν καθημερινὸν βίον, καὶ ἀποδεικνύεται πραγματικῶς, αἱ κακαὶ αὗται δοξασίαι ἐξαλείπτονται, εἰρήνη δὲ καὶ ἁρμονία ἐπέρχονται.

Ἡ βοήθεια αὕτη ἦτο πάντοτε πρόχειρος. Διὰ μέσου τῶν αἰώνων πνευματικῶς διανοούμενοι ἄνδρες καὶ γυναῖκες ἐπέδειξαν τὴν ἀναλλοίωτον ἀγαθότητα τοῦ Θεοῦ. Ἡ Βίβλος περιέχει πολυαρίθμους περιπτώσεις τῆς φιλοστόργου ἀγαθότητος τοῦ Θεοῦ. Οἱ προφῆται καὶ οἱ σοφοὶ ἄνθρωποι ἐζήτησαν σταθερῶς νὰ στρέψουν τὴν σκέψιν τοῦ λαοῦ πρὸς τὴν ἀγαθότητα τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ εἰς τὰς εὐλογίας αἵτινες ἀκολουθοῦν τὴν ὑπακοὴν εἰς τὸν νόμον Αὐτοῦ. Ἡ ἐπίγειος ὕπαρξις τοῦ Χριστοῦ Ἰησοῦ ἦτο ἀφιερωμένη εἰς τὴν ἀπόδειξιν τοῦ τί μία ὀρθὴ ἐπίγνωσις περὶ τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ τοῦ τελείου νόμου Αὐτοῦ, κάμνει διὰ τοὺς ἀνθρώπους. Σήμερον δέ, διὰ τῆς ἀγνότητος, ἀφιερώσεως, καὶ θάρρους τῆς Mrs. Eddy, ἡ ἀλήθεια περὶ Θεοῦ καὶ ἀνθρώπου ἐξετέθη τόσον σαφῶς, καὶ ἀπεδείχθη τόσον ἀναντιρρήτως, ὥστε οἱοσδήποτε εἰλικρινὴς ζητητὴς δύναται νὰ τὴν εὕρῃ καὶ τὴν μεταχειρισθῇ, ἀποδεικνύων διὰ τὸν ἑαυτόν του ὅτι ὁ Θεός, τὸ καλόν, εἶναι πανταχοῦ παροῦσα βοήθεια, καὶ ἐπικυρῶν τὴν ὑπόσχεσιν τοῦ Ἰησοῦ, "Θέλετε γνωρίσει τὴν ἀλήθειαν, καὶ ἡ ἀλήθεια θέλει σᾶς ἐλευθερώσει."

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην γραμματολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

An Indian Builds His Birch Bark Canoe.

They launched forth in their primitive craft, which, as before intimated, was the once noted birch bark canoe built by the hunter agreeably to the exact rules of Indian art. Few, who have never seen and observed the process of constructing this canoe, which, for the thousands of years before the advent of the white man, was the only craft used by the aborigines in navigating the interior waters, have any idea how, from such seemingly fragile materials, and with no other tools than a hatchet, knife, and perhaps a bone needle, the Indian can construct a canoe so extremely light and at the same time so tough and durable.

In building his canoe, which is one of the greatest efforts of his mechanical skill, the Indian goes to work systematically. He first peels his bark from a middle-sized birch tree, and cuts it in strips five or six inches wide, and twelve, fifteen, or twenty feet long, according to the length and size of the designed canoe. He then dries them thoroughly in the sun, after which he nicely scrapes and smooths off the outside. He next proceeds to soak these strips, which are thus made to go through a sort of tanning process, to render them tough and pliable, as well as to obviate their liability to crack by exposure to the sun. After the materials are thus prepared, he smooths off a level piece of ground, and drives around the outside a line of strong stakes, so that the space within shall describe the exact form of the boat in contemplation.

Inside of these stakes he places and braces up the wet and pliable pieces of bark, beginning at the bottom and building up and bending into form the sides and ends, till the structure has attained the required height. In this situation it is left till it is again thoroughly dried and all the pieces become fixed in shape. A light inside framework is then constructed. . . . The pieces of cured material are then numbered and taken down; when the architect, beginning at the bottom, lapping and sewing together the different pieces, proceeds patiently in his work, till the sides are built, the ends closed nicely up, and each piece lashed firmly to the framework, which though of surprising lightness, is made to serve as keel, knees, and ribs of the boat. Every seam and crevice is then filled with melted pitch.

The Indian then has his canoe fit for use; and he may well boast of a boat, which, for combined strength and lightness, and especially for capacity of burden, no art of the shipbuilder has ever been able to surpass, and which, if it has not already, might serve for a model of the best lifeboat ever constructed, in these days of boasted perfection in marine arts and improvements.—D. P. THOMPSON, in "Tales of the Canadian Border."

Written in Devonshire

Here all the summer I could stay,
For there's a Bishop's Teign,
And King's Teign,
And Coomb at the clear Teign's head;
Where, close by the stream,
You may have your cream,
All spread upon barley bread.

There's Arch Brook,
And there's Larch Brook,—
Both turning many a mill;
And cooling the drouth
Of the salmon's mouth,
And fattening his silver gill.

There's a wild wood,
A mild hood,
To the sheep on the lea o' the down;
Where the golden furze,
With its green, thin spurs,
Doth catch at the maiden's gown. . . .

—JOHN KEATS, in "Poems."

A Present Help

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANKIND today is seeking, probably more consciously than ever before, something that offers immediate and positive help in meeting the problems of the day. Many are looking to religion for help; some are seeking it through various philosophies; while others know not where to look, knowing only that they are in need. Happy is he who brings his problems to Christian Science for solution.

One who has heard that Christian Science heals the sick may turn to it—sometimes in desperation, after every other agency has been tried without success—never realizing that in so doing he is placing himself in position to receive not only physical healing, but also help for his every human problem. When healing results in such a case it is not strange that the one restored should desire to know how the healing has been accomplished, and should be willing, and eager, to study the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mrs. Eddy, to obtain an answer to his questions. In so doing, if he is sincere and earnest in his quest, he learns how to prove, or demonstrate, for himself the truths therein set forth; and thus he brings into his daily experience more of health, freedom, and joy than he had before thought possible. He learns something of the completeness and perfection of God's creation, of man's relation to God, divine Love; and this knowledge is a present and unfailing help in the solving of all his problems.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, tells us, however, that physical healing, important as it is, is not the primary mission of Christian Science, but that these signs "attest the reality of the higher mission of the Christ-power to take away the sins of the world" (Science and Health, p. 150). Christian Science teaches that "the sins of the world" arise from belief in a power apart from God, Spirit; from a material sense of man and the universe. Enduring happiness and satisfaction cannot be found in materiality; hence this false sense of things has proved so inadequate, has offered so little of comfort and stability, that an ever increasing multitude are being forced to look elsewhere for something on which they can depend—for the truth. Heartsick and weary ones are asking where peace and satisfaction can be found. When such a question is brought to Christian Science, the questioner is referred to the Bible and the Christian Science textbook, and Mrs. Eddy's other writings. Here he finds clear, inspired, reasonable, and scientific teaching concerning the nature and character of God and His creation, teaching which can completely change his ideas and outlook, and establish him firmly in a new and better understanding of what constitutes reality.

On page 587 of the textbook Mrs. Eddy defines God as, "The great I AM; the all-knowing, all-seeing, all-acting, all-wise, all-loving, and eternal; Principle; Mind; Soul; Spirit; Life; Truth; Love; all substance; intelligence." As this definition is prayerfully pondered, questions of a different nature present themselves, and one is compelled to consider the following: Can God, who is the all-knowing, all-acting, and all-loving, be responsible for evil, disaster, and distress? Can Spirit create matter? Can Life result in death? Can anything real occur which is not known to Mind, or which is outside of Mind's jurisdiction? Can there be substance or reality in that which is not good? In the light gained through Christian Science, it will be increasingly clear that one has been carrying an unnecessary burden and has been laboring under a delusion based on false premises. Gradually one learns how to abandon erroneous concepts and false reasoning, and to replace them with the truth concerning God and man in His image and likeness. Life is found to be Love; and in its active, unceasing expression there is no hate, fear, or evil of any sort. And as an understanding of Truth is brought into daily life, and practically demonstrated, these evil beliefs are eliminated, and peace and harmony result.

This help has always been at hand. Throughout the ages spiritually-minded men and women have pointed to the unchanging goodness of God. The Bible contains numerous instances of God's loving-kindness. Prophets and wise men constantly sought to turn the thought of the people to the goodness of God and to the blessings following obedience to His law. Christ Jesus' earthly existence was devoted to proving what a correct knowledge of God and His perfect law does for men. And today, through the purity, consecration, and courage of Mrs. Eddy, the truth about God and man has been so clearly set forth and so unquestionably demonstrated that any sincere seeker may find and use it, proving for himself that God, good, is an ever present help, and confirming Jesus' promise, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek.]

Silhouette

The trees are running up the sky
As though to flee the grassy slope—
What is it, trees, that you would try,
This alien and inordinate hope?
Some flowering more than roots allow
To earth's own mead of flowers and scars?
Airs where the blossom-swollen bough
Might break to bloom in fiery stars?

—DAVID MORTON, in the *Lyric*.

A Land of Pure Delight

In the year 1858, as a child of seven, I was an inmate of a little school kept at Ambleside, by Miss Anne Clough, the poet's sister, afterward the well-known head of Newnham College, Cambridge, and wisest leader in the cause of women. It was a small day-school for Ambleside children of all ranks, and I was one of two boarders, spending my Sundays often at Fox How. I can recall one or two golden days, at long intervals, when my father came for me, with "Mr. Clough," and the two old friends, who, after nine years' separation, had recently met again, walked up the Sweden Bridge lane into the heart of Scandale Fell, while I, paying no more attention to them than they—after a first ten minutes—did to me, went wandering and skipping and dreaming by myself.

In those days every rock along the mountain lane, every boggy patch, every stretch of silken, flower-sown grass, every bend of the wild stream, and all its sounds, whether it chattered gently over stony shallows, or leaped full-throated into deep pools, swimming with foam—were to me the never-ending joys of a "land of pure delight." Should I find a ripe wild strawberry in a patch under a particular rock I knew by heart?—or the first Grass of Parnassus, or the big auricula, or streaming cotton-plant, amid a stretch of wet moss ahead? I might quite safely explore these enchanted spots under male eyes, since they took no account, mercifully, of a child's boots and stockings—male tongues, besides, being safely busy with books and politics. Was that a dipper, rising and falling along the stream, or—positively—a fat brown trout in hiding under that shady bank?—or that a buzzard, hovering overhead. Such hopes and doubts kept a child's heart and eyes as quick and busy as the "beck" itself.

It was a point of honor with me to get to Sweden Bridge—a rough crossing for the shepherds and sheep, near the head of the valley—before my companions; and I would sit dangling my feet over the unprotected edge of its grass-grown arch, blissfully conscious on a summer day of the warm stretches of golden fell folding in the stream, the sheep, the hovering hawks, the stony path that wound up and up to regions beyond the ken of thought; and of myself, queening it there on the weather-worn keystone of the bridge . . . the sun on my cotton dress, the scents from grass and moss, the marvelous rush of cloud-shadow along the hills, the brilliant browns and blues in the water, the little white stones on its tiny beaches, or the purples of the bigger rocks, whether in the stream or on the mountain-side.—From "A Writer's Recollections," by MRS. HUMPHRY WARD.

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STOCK MARKET CONTINUES ITS UPWARD SWING

Substantial Gains Recorded by Leading Active Issues

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 (AP)—The buying movement gained further headway in the late dealings on the stock market today on a turnover approximating 2,000,000 shares.

Gains of 2 to 4 points were scored by American Telephone, Eastman Kodak, Safeway Stores, Westinghouse Electric, U. S. Steel preferred and Consolidated Gas.

Oils were strong, with Standard of New Jersey, California, and Mexican Seaboard advancing more than a point.

United States Steel common, National Biscuit, Case, American Can and Bethlehem Steel rose one or more. Rails, however, failed to join the upturn, Santa Fe and Union

Both stocks and bonds were somewhat hesitant for a time during the morning, but, as nothing in the way of a technical reaction developed, speculators for the rise resumed their operations.

While disagreement was still evident in the contradictory weekly advices of leading investment services, the inclination in brokerage quarters to guess that the deflation was scraping bottom was still manifest. One investment corporation checked with a large number of brokerage firms, found that roughly half thought it probable that the bottom had been reached, and the other half thought it possible.

Wall Street Cheerful

News over the week-end brought little of a tangible character to affect the market, and further buying appeared to be based largely on this more cheerful attitude in Wall Street.

One of the indices of business activity in which Wall Street is keenly interested registered virtually no change in July from June, after some of the sharpest drops of the business slump during the spring.

Another index, weighted for normal seasonal variation, showed a slight gain in July. Statisticians and economists are wondering whether business can have a substantial recovery from these levels without accomplishment of some of the hangover deflation which they think obviously remains to be done, and bearing on this point. Standard Statistics has compiled data tending to show that industries which contributed 62½ per cent of the national income in the "normal" year 1926 are now deflated, while industries which contributed 37½ per cent still remain to be deflated.

Indications of further gains in commodity prices appeared, with some of the weekly index figures based on a wide range of items showing gains for the sixth consecutive week. Commodity prices are inclined to have a seasonal rise during the summer, but this is the first summer of the current slump when they have behaved normally, which was regarded as encouraging in some quarters.

Bonds Are Quiet

The bond market, after a month of daily gains, showed an inclination to slow down moderately today although prices held comparatively steady.

There was a divergence of opinion as to the results of the German elections. In some quarters the apparent continuation of the von Papen Government gave assurances of a more stabilized political situation, while in others there was a tendency to view the gains of the Communists with some apprehension.

The average for 1926 is used as a basis for this computation, and is therefor placed at 100. Average for other periods compare with it as follows:

	Index No.	Purch. power
1913—Average	69.8	143.3
1914—December (low)	67.3	148.6
1920—May (peak)	167.2	59.8
1923—Average	101.1	98.9
1924—Average	98.9	101.1
1925—Average	105.2	95.1
1926—Average	100.0	100.0
1927—Average	94.2	106.2
1928—Average	98.2	101.8
1929—Average	96.3	103.9
1930—Average	86.3	116.1
1931—Average	71.4	140.4
1932—January	65.0	153.8
February	63.7	156.9
March	63.1	158.5
April	62.2	160.8
May	61.0	163.8
June	59.6	167.9
July, wk end July 1	59.6	167.7
July, wk end July 9	59.6	167.6
July, wk end July 15	60.2	166.2
July, wk end July 22	60.8	164.5
July, wk end July 29	60.9	164.3

BRITISH CAPITAL ISSUES

LONDON, Aug. 1—Midland Bank, Ltd., reports new capital issues in Great Britain during July amounted to £3,312,507, compared with £5,184,993 during July, 1931. New issues for the first seven months amounted to £78,084,590, compared with £76,099,979 in the like period of 1931.

LITTLE CHANGE IN COMMODITY PRICES

Professor Irving Fisher's wholesale price index of 200 representative commodities from Dun's Review, and the purchasing power of the dollar for the week ended July 29 were 60.9 and $1.643, compared with 60.8 and $1.645 the preceding week.

MONDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Aug. 1	July 30
5¾	1⅞		Abitibi Pow & P	400	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
30½	22	.2	Adams Express	3600	4½	3⅞	3⅞	4⅛	
13	6¾	1	Adams Mills	400	16¾	16	16	16	
16½	4½	1.00	Addressograph	100	10¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	
62½	30½	4½	Affiliated Prod	100	7⅞	7	7	7⅛	
16⅝	7¾	.50	Air Reduction	8100	42⅜	40	40⅝	40	
3⅛	⅞		Alaska-Juneau	2500	11½	10⅞	11	10⅝	
7¾	⅜		Alleghany Corp	5600	1⅛	1	1	1⅛	
10¼	2		Allegh pf ww xxx	100	3½	2	2	1⅞	
6½	¾		Alleghany pf xw	100	2	2	2		
13	5½		Allegh pf ww XL	100	3	1¾	3		
87½	42½	.60	Alleghany Steel	10	8½	8½	8¾	7⅞	
119	96½	7	Allied Chem	38500	61½	57½	58¾	58¼	
13¾	4		Allied Chem pf	100	113	110	110		
10	5	1	Allis Chalmers	400	7	6½	6½	6¾	
17¾	12	2	Alpha Port Cem	100	7½	7½	7½		
71½	3½		Amerada	1200	18	17	18	17⅝	
11½	5¾		Am Ag Ch Del	400	7¾	6½	7	6¼	
47	27	3	Am Bank Note	1200	12⅜	11¼	12	11	
3½	½		Am Bank Note pf	10	37	35⅜	37	35	
15½	6¾	.60	Am Beet Sug pf	10	4½	4½	4½		
73½	29⅝	5*	Am Brake S&F	700	12½	12	12½	11½	
129	93½	7	Am Can	31800	40¼	38¾	39	35¼	
8¾	3⅛		Am Can pf	100	106	105	106		
39⅞	16	7	Am Car & Fdry	2200	9⅜	8¾	9	8⅜	
37⅜	18	3t	Am Car & F pf	1100	30	28¾	30	28½	
6	2		Am Chicle	100	29½	29½	29½		
15½	11		Am Colortype	100	2	2	2		
10½	2¾		Am Com Alcohol	100	15½	14½	14½	15½	
9¼	2		Am European	200	4¾	4⅜	4⅜		
33	33		Am & For Pow	2200	4¾	4¼	4¼	4½	
38½	5		Am & For Pow 6	1200	10½	10	10⅛		
17¾	2¾		Am & For Pow 7	400	13½	12½	12⅝	13	
6	3		Am & For Pw 2pf	200	8	8	8		
21⅝	4	2	Am Hawaiian	100	4	4	4		
8½	2½		Am Hide & L	100	2	2	2		
9⅛	3⅜		Am Ice	4400	11½	10½	10½	10⅝	
44⅝	10¼	7	Am Locomotive	5100	35⅞	34	35	33½	
6⅝	1½		Am Loco pf	100	34	34	34	34	
19½	6½		Am Metal	400	3½	3⅛	3⅛	3⅜	
16⅞	3	.1	Am Metal 6%	20	12	12	12	12	
50	15¼	6	Am Pwr&Lt	7100	7⅜	6⅜	6¾	7⅛	
49¾	10	5	Am P&L 6% pf	1400	27	26	26½	28	
8½	3⅛		Am P&L pf A	1100	23¾	22¾	23	23	
13	3		Am Radiator	18200	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	6	
29¼	13¾	3	Am Rolling Mill	2100	7¾	7	7¼	7	
18⅜	5½		Am Safety Raz	400	20½	20	20½		
85	15		Am Smelt&Ref	8000	14½	12⅞	13½	12	
85	22		Am Smelt&R 2pf	100	28½	28½	28½		
8⅜	3		Am Smelt & R pf	1100	43	40	42	40	
60	34	7	Am Steel Fdries	400	8¼	7¼	7⅝	7¼	
39¼	13	2	Am Steel Pf pf	100	54	54	54		
68⅛	45	7	Am Sugar Ref	400	22½	22	22½	21¾	
137⅜	70¼	9	Am Sug Ref pf	100	79	79	79	78	
25	5		Am Tel & Tel	375	94½	89¼	91¾	89¾	
10¼	2		Am Type Fndrs	100	8½	8½	8½	8½	
34½	11	2	Am Type Pf pf	40	20¾	20	20¾	20	
31	11	2	Am Wat W&E	5300	18⅜	17¼	17⅝	17⅝	
15⅝	1⅜		Am WW&E ct	100	15½	15¼	15¼	15	
13⅝	3		Am Woolen	1300	4¼	3	3½		
30⅞	15½		Am Woolen pf	61100	26⅜	23½	25¼	22½	
3¾	1¼		Am Zinc Lead&S	1100	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2¾	
12⅜	3		Anaconda Cop	17600	7¼	6⅜	7⅛	6½	
9	3½		Anaconda Wire	100	5	5	5	4⅝	
17½	5¼	1.20	Anchor Cap	400	8⅝	8½	8½	9	
74	40	6½	Anchor Cap pf	10	49¾	49½	49½	45	
45	24	7	Armour Del pf	100	47	45	45	46	
2	⅜		Armour Ill A	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½	
1⅛	⅜		Armour Ill B	100	¾	¾	¾	¾	
4⅝	3½		Armour Ill pf	100	9½	9½	9½	9⅝	
2⅜	⅜		Asso Apparel Ind	400	1⅛	1	1⅛	1⅛	
8¼	3		Asso Dry Goods	5100	5	4	4	4	
94	17⅞		Atchison T&SF	13000	35¾	32¼	32½	34⅝	
86	35	5	Atchison pf	400	58	56½	56¾	58	
41½	9¾		Atl Coast Line	100	17¾	17½	17½		
12⅞	10	1	Atl Refining	6300	16½	15⅝	15⅝	15½	
25⅛	3⅜	1	Atlas Powder	100	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜		
157¾	28¾	4t	Auburn Auto	17100	71	62	62	67	
1	⅛		Auto Sales	1100	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	
2	⅞		Auto Sales pf	40	1	1	1	1	
3½	1½		Aviation Corp Del	7200	3⅛	3	3	2⅞	

—B—

8½	2		Baldwin Loco	700	7⅜	6½	6½	7⅜	
24½	8		Baldwin Loco pf	20	23⅞	22	22	24½	
21⅜	3¾		Balt & Ohio	2200	9⅜	8⅜	8⅜	9⅛	
41½	6		Balt & Ohio pf	1200	14⅜	13½	13½	14¼	
5⅞	3⅜		Barnsdall A	1100	6	5⅜	5¾	5⅜	
43½	10	2	Beatrice Cream	900	21	19¼	20½	19½	
44¾	24¼	3	Beech-Nut Pack	100	37	36½	36½	36½	
41¾	4½		Bendix Aviation	4300	7¼	6½	6⅞	7	
24⅜	6		Best & Co	2400	10½	9¼	9¾	9¼	
24⅜	1¼		Bethlehem Steel	4400	14¼	13¼	13⅜	13¼	
24	16¼	7	Beth Steel pf	1100	34	32¼	33	31⅜	
8¾	3⅜		Blaw Knox	100	7½	7½	7½	9	
7¼	5		Bahn Alum & Br	100	9½	9	9	9	
42½	20	2	Borden	3200	28	26⅜	27¼	26⅞	
2⅜	⅜		Borg Warner	1400	6⅞	6¼	6½	5⅝	
14½	4		Boston & Maine	100	8	8	8		
11¼	2⅞		Briggs Mfg	2100	4¾	4½	4⅝	4½	
50¼	10¾		Brooklyn Man T	3100	23½	20⅞	21¾	21¼	
78⅝	31½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	56¼	54⅜	56	54	
89½	41½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	200	69	65½	67	66	
2	½		Bruns Terminal	400	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	1⅜	
75	35	7	Bucyrus E pf	10	45	45	45		
14	3½		Budd Mfg pf	30	4¼	4¼	4¼		
4½	⅝		Budd Wheel	100	1½	1½	1½	1¼	
7⅜	2⅛		Bullard	400	4⅞	4	4½		
22⅞	1		Burns Bros A	100	1	1	1		
13	6¼	.80	Burroughs Add	1600	9¾	9	9¼	9⅛	
21⅜	3½		Bush Terminal	100	5½	5¼	5½		
65	8⅞	7	Bush Term ceb	10	15¼	15¼	15¼	12⅝	
85	11¾	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	10	30	30	30		
7⅝	⅛		Butte & Superior	100	⅜	⅜	⅜		
19	7		Byers	2300	13⅞	12	13⅛	12⅝	

—C—

11⅞	4¼		Calif Packing	400	8⅜	7¾	8⅜		
4	1½		Calumet & Hecla	4500	3¼	3	3⅛	3	
13½	6	1.20	Canada Dry	1400	12	10¾	11¼	10½	
20⅝	6½	1¼	Canadian Pacific	4200	13⅜	13	13⅛	13	
43⅝	15¾		Case Threshing	27600	33⅜	31½	31⅝	31½	
75	30	7	Case Thresh pf	10	54⅞	54½	54½	58	
15	4⅜	.50	Caterpillar Trac	700	8⅜	7¾	8⅛	7¾	
5	1		Celanese Corp	500	3½	3	3½	2¾	
7½	1¾		Celotex Co pf	60	2½	2¼	2¼	2	
16⅜	7⅜	1½	Central Aguirre	200	16	16	16	16	
6¼	2⅜		Century Ribbon	100	5¾	5½	5¾	5⅝	
15	3⅞		Cerro de Pasco	2200	8¼	7⅞	8	8	
7	¼		Checker Cab Mfg	100	3⅞	3¾	3¾	4	
20⅝	4⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	1100	8⅞	8¾	8¾	8¾	
31½	9¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	6500	16	14⅞	14⅞	15⅞	
4⅞	1¼		Chi & Gt West	400	2¾	2½	2½	2¾	
15½	1½		Chi & Gt W pf	200	6½	6½	6½	6½	
3¼	¾		Chi Mil & St P	400	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	1½	
15¼	1¾		Chi Mil & St P pf	1300	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2½	
12⅜	2		Chi & N'western	200	5¾	5	5	5⅜	
31	5		Chi & N'west pf	100	12	12	12	12⅞	
6¾	1		Chi Pneu Tool	400	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2¼	
16⅜	11½		Chi Rock Isl & P	100	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
24½	2		Chi R I&P 6%	100	7	7	7	7⅜	
27¼	4¼		Chi RI&P 7%	100	9½	8	9	8¾	
15¾	5	1	Chrysler	9700	9½	8¾	8¾	9¾	
28½	11½	23.60	City Ice & Fuel	500	14*	14¼	14⅜	14¼	
68	50	6½	City Ice & F pf	10	52½	52½	52½	51½	
2½	⅛		City Stores	200	⅝	½	½	⅜	
22	10	1	Cluett Peabody	100	15	15	15		
96	90	7	Cluett Pbdy pf	50	90	90	90		
31*	11	1	Colgate-Palm-P	900	16¾	15½	13¾	13½	
10⅞	2⅜		Collins & Aikman	200	5½	5½	5½	5	
12⅝	2⅜		Colo Fuel & Ir	100	6½	6½	6½	6½	
16⅛	4¼	1a	Columbia Gas	9700	10⅜	9⅜	9⅝	10¼	
79	40	6	Columbia G pf A	100	58	58	58		
41⅞	13½	2	Columbian Carb	4500	24½	23	23½	22½	
8	4¼		Columbia Re vtc	100	7¼	7¼	7¼		
11	3⅞	.50	Comm Credit	500	5⅞	5½	5½	5½	
20⅜	10½	2	Comm Cred pf B	60	15¾	15	15		
27⅞	10⅞	2	Comm Inv Tr	300	17½	16⅞	16⅞	17¼	
10¼	3½	.60	Comm Solvents	6400	7½	6¾	7	7	
4⅞	1⅝	.30	Comwith & So	12600	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2½	
68½	27⅝	6	Comwith & S 6pf	700	44	43⅜	43⅜	42½	
5⅜	1		Consol Film Ind	100	1¾	1¾	1¾		
11¾	2¾		Consol Film 1 pf	400	5⅝	5	5	5½	
68¾	31½	4	Consol Gas	5800	49½	46⅞	47¾	47	
95	72½	5	Consol Gas pf	700	89	88½	88½		
10⅞	5	1	Consol Laundries	400	6⅜	5⅞	5⅞	6⅜	
8¼	4		Consol Oil	21600	8½	7¼	8	7⅜	
11½	2⅞		Consol Rys Cu pf	300	4	3⅜	4	4	
⅝	⅛		Consol Textile	7400	¾	⅝	⅝	⅝	
2½	⅜		Container A	100	1	1	1	1	
7	2⅞		Cont Baking A	400	5	4½	4½		
1	½		Cont Baking B	700		⅞	⅞		
47⅜	24⅞	6	Cont Baking pf	100	34½	34½	34½		
41	17⅝	2	*Cont Can	1700	25¼	24½	24½	25¼	
4¾	3		Cont Dia Fibre	100	4½	4½	4½		
25¼	6¾	1.20	Cont Insurance	2700	16½	15	15½	15	
1¾	⅝		Cont Motors	900	⅞	⅞	⅞		
7	3⅜		Cont Oil	7600	6¾	6½	6½	6½	
47⅜	24⅜	3	Corn Products	6400	37⅜	35¾	36	36⅜	
4¾	1⅞		Coty	900	3⅝	3½	3½	3½	
23	13½	2t	Cream of Wheat	100	17½	17½	17½	17½	
157⅜	73⅜	1.20	Crown Cork & S	200	85	83⅜	83⅜	83¾	
37	21	4	Crown Wil Pap	100	37	37	37		
49⅞	15		Crucible Steel pf	290	25	22⅜	22⅜	25	
1¾	½		Cuba Co	100	1½	1½	1½		
2	⅜		Cuban Am Sug	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1½	
35½	20	2½	Cudahy Packing	200	28	28	28	28	
31	7		Curtis Publishing	400	13	12⅜	13	12½	
86	47	7	Curtis Pub pf	400	62	60½	60	58½	
2¾	⅞		Curtiss-Wright	8500	1¾	1¾	1⅝	1¾	
3⅞	1½		Curtiss-Wright A	500	2½	2¼	2¼	2¼	
79	49½	8	Cushman 8%	10	60	60	60		
10	2½		Cutler Hammer	100	6½	6½	6½		

—D—

5¼	1		Davison Chem	900	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3¾	
15¼	6¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	200	8⅝	8½	8½		
89½	32	9	Del & Hudson	500	54½	52	53¾	54	
28¾	8½		Del Lack & W	400	16	15⅞	16	16	
9	1½		Denver R G pf	100	3	3	3	3	
122	54	8	Detroit Edison	100	79	79	79	79	
18	12	1	Diamond Match	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	
11⅜	7½	1.20	Dome Mines	1500	10⅝	10	10	10¼	
18	11¼	1.50	Dominion Stores	100	15	15	15		
13⅞	5	1	Douglas A	200	7⅛	7	7⅛		
20	5	3	Dresser A	400	10	8½	10		
12½	2½		Dresser B	100	3½	3½	3½	3	
59¾	22	3	du Pont de Nem	22100	30	28¾	29	29¾	
105	80¾	6	du Pont Cellob	400	88¾	88¼	88¾	88¾	
10½	5½	1	Duplan Silk	200	8½	8½	8½	8½	

—E—

87⅞	35¼	5	Eastman Kodak	7400	47¾	43¾	45⅜	44¼	
4	3		Eaton Axle & Sp	400	4¾	4½	4¾	4	
32¾	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	9600	14⅞	13	13⅜	13⅝	
2½	½		Elec Boat N	3600	1⅝	1½	1⅝		
4	⅞		Elec & Mus Ind	4100	2½	2	2	2¼	
15⅜	2¾		Elec Pow & Lt	8200	5½	5	5	5⅝	
64	10¾	7	Elec Pow & L pf	1300	19	18	18	19¼	
55½	8⅞	6	El Pw&Lt 6% pf	700	17⅞	17¼	17⅜		
33¼	12⅝	3	Elec Sto Battery	900	23⅝	22	23½	22½	
36⅛	16	3	Endicott Johnson	100	26½	26⅛	26⅛		
11	2		Erie RR	400	5¼	5	5	5½	
15½	2⅜		Erie RR 1pf	300	5¾	5½	5½	5¾	

—F—

33	23¼		Fairbanks Morse	100	3	3	3	3¼	
47¾	15	7	Fairbanks M pf	10	18	18	18		
14	6½	.60	Fed Dept Stores	200	10½	10	10½		
64	30	6	Fed Lt & Tr pf	20	41	41	41		
3⅜	1½		Fed Motor Tr	400	1½	1½	1½		
10⅜	3		Fed Water Serv	600	4¾	4½	4⅝	4⅜	
27¾	6	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	500	15¾	14	15¼	13⅝	
18⅜	10½	1	Firestone T & R	400	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	11⅜	
53	35	2½	First Nat Stores	600	44¾	44	44	44½	
⅜	⅛		Fisk Rubber	100	¼	⅛	⅛	¼	
⅞	⅛		Fisk Rub 1pf	250	½	½	½	½	
7¼	2		Follansbee B	800	4½	4	4½		
12	3		Foster-Wheeler	2300	8¾	7⅝	8		
21½	10½	1.20	Fourth Nat Inv	200	16	15¾	15¼	15½	
4½	⅜		Fox Film A	1400	2¾	2½	2¾	2	
19½	10	2	Freeport Texas	1900	17⅜	17	17⅜	16⅞	

—G—

			Gen Am Inv	600	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1¾	
61	7¼	6	Gen Am In pf ww	100	50	50	50	48	
35⅜	9¼	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	2500	15⅜	14	14⅜	14½	
15½	6¾	1	Gen Asphalt	1100	8¾	8	9¼	9	
19⅜	10½	2	Gen Baking	900	14⅜	13	14⅜	13⅝	
3⅜	⅛		Gen Bronze	200	2⅜	2¼	2¼		
2¾	⅛		Gen Cable	200	1⅞	1¾	1⅞		
5½	1½		Gen Cable A	300	3⅜	3¼	3⅜		
16½	2¾		Gen Cable pf	80	9	8¼	9	6	
26½	8½	.40	Gen Electric	37600	14¾	13⅞	13⅞	14½	
11¾	10⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	1500	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	10⅜	
40½	19⅜	2	Gen Foods	8700	25¾	25	25⅛	25¼	
50¼	30⅛	5	Gen Gas & E A	1100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	
30	5¾	7	Gen Gas & E 7% A	40	8	8	8		
37	28	3	Gen Mills	300	36½	36⅜	36½	36⅜	
24⅝	7⅜	3	Gen Motors	38000	11¾	11	11	11¼	
87¼	36¼	3	Gen Mot 5% pf	400	77½	69½	69½	70	
5	1		Gen Pub Service	1400	2⅛	1¾	1⅞		
28⅝	6⅛	1	Gen Ry Signal	2200	18½	16	16	16	
1¼	¼		Gen eRalty	400	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	
16	3		Gen Steel Cas pf	30	15	15	15		
24½	10½	1	Gillette Saf Ras	3800	17¼	16¼	16½	17	
2¾	⅞		Gimbel Bros	900	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝		
31	8		Gimbel Bros pf	100	15	15	15		
9	3½		Glidden	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
6¾	2¾		Goebel (Adolf)	1400	6¼	6¼	6¼		
19⅝	8¼	1.60	Gold Dust	9800	18⅝	14⅜	14⅝	14½	
5⅝	2¼		Goodrich	900	4¼	4⅛	4⅛		
17	3		Goodrich pf	100	13	13	13		
18¾	5¼		Goodyear	2800	12⅝	11⅞	12	12½	
61	18¾	7	Goodyear 1pf	400	41	39½	40	38½	
18½	7¼		Gotham Silk Hos	2800	10	9	10	10	
4⅝	1		Graham Paige	100	1¾	1½	1⅝	1⅝	
7¾	2¾		Granby	3700	5⅝	4⅝	5	4⅝	
7¾	2¾		Granby	3700	5⅝	4⅝	5	4⅝	
35¼	22	3	Grand Un pf	400	28	28	28		
30¼	14¼	1	Grant (W T)	9800	18	17½	17½		
25	5½		Great Nor pf	8100	11⅜	9⅝	9⅝	10¼	
13½	5		Great Nor Ore	400	7	7	7	7	
1⅜	⅛		Grigsby-Grunow	4300	1½	1¼	1⅜	1½	
¾	⅛		Guantanamo Sug	100	⅜	⅜	⅜		
14¾	3		Gulf Mobile pf	400	5	4⅞	5		

—H—

2¼	⅝		Hahn Dept Sto	400	1½	1⅜	1½	1⅜	
11½	3¼	.30	Hall Printing	700	5½	5	5½	4½	
10	3¾		Hawaiian Pine	400	4¾	4¾	4¾		
1½	⅛		Hayes Body	2800	⅜	⅜	⅜		
83	43¼	6

STEEL MARKET SENTIMENT IS MUCH IMPROVED

Stability of Operations, Prices and Volume of Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 1—The situation in the steel industry is much the same is in many other industries in that sentiment is decidedly better without any improvement in actual business. A particular feature of steel is its stability of pace of operations, prices and volume of business.

Moreover the steel makers are beginning to see possible outlets for steel. The railroads are being urged to repair 500,000 freight cars through loans from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which would provide an outlet for about 2,500,000 tons of steel. Building and engineering work under the auspices of the relief bill would account for another 1,000,000 tons of steel.

Operations of the industry continue at 16 to 17 per cent of capacity. Tin plate operations have been declining, the present pace being 40 per cent of capacity compared with 50 per cent at the recent peak.

Mr. Eugene G. Grace, at the recent meeting of stockholders of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, stated that there had been no improvement in steel purchasing from the railroads, the building industry or the automobile makers, all of whom combined take 60 per cent of the nation's steel. However, he admitted the more hopeful feeling which pervades trade and industry as witnessed by recent advances on the New York Stock Exchange.

The latest official figures pertaining to building steel are those of the Government as regards sales of fabricated structural steel during June which came to 86,800 tons compared with 90,800 tons in May. Railroad purchasing of equipment has been very dull.

Motor Makers Consistent

The automobile makers have been the most consistent customers of the steel makers. They have been clever in gauging their product to the public temper. Thus they have concentrated in production in the cheap car class, fitting their price to the public's pocketbook. Automobile production has declined this month, but not to the extent expected at the beginning of the month.

Large tonnage steel projects are not so numerous as a week or two ago, though several are in a formation state. A post office in Philadelphia will require 15,000 tons of structural steel, while a Government dam project in West Virginia will require 5000 tons of steel, mostly plates. The Republic Steel Corporation recently received an order for 3500 tons of steel pipe for foundation work for a federal courthouse in New York.

One of the most cheerful developments has been the rise by 50 cents a ton in several items of steel scrap in several selling centers. This is the first advance in several months during which time scrap has sunk to all-time low levels.

Exports Decline

There was a sharp falling off in exports of iron and steel last month, the total having been 52,081 tons, compared with 80,477 tons in June. For the first half of the year 321,755 tons were shipped abroad, compared with 565,261 tons for the corresponding period of last year. During the last few months Japan has been the best outlet, taking the place of Canada.

The steel trade naturally views with some alarm the negotiations at the imperial conference at Ottawa whereby it is proposed that closer agreement be entered into between Great Britain and Canada whereby more imports of steel would come from Great Britain into the Dominian and less from the United States. The idea is that Canada should specialize in the forms of steel making in which she is already proficient, Great Britain to furnish the rest.

Pig iron demand is considerably better at Chicago and Cincinnati. In the east, sales have not improved but there is a much more cheerful tone. Pig iron prices are easy. Foreign iron is offered at $13 a ton, docks, compared with the eastern Pennsylvania quotation of $13.50 a ton, furnace.

Non-Ferrous Metal Prices

The non-ferrous metals have reflected the better feeling generally through some advances in prices. Lead advanced $6 a ton. Tin advanced ⅜c a pound. Copper advanced ¼c a pound in Europe. Silver is unchanged at New York. Zinc is also unchanged.

Copper sales abroad on Thursday were 1000 tons, the best in several days. One purchase by the British Insulated Wire & Cable Corporation involved 500 tons, the price paid having been 4.50c a pound, the lowest price at which American copper has ever been sold.

The domestic price of copper has been unchanged at 5¼c a pound from the custom smelters and 5⅜c from the primary producers. Demand for lead has been quite active at times, there having been considerable investment buying.

The tin market was strong in sympathy with the New York stock market. Sales on Thursday were 350 tons in this country, the best in several months.

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, Aug. 1—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Aug. 1	Wk. ago	Yr. ago
Wheat, 2 red	$ .64⅞	$ .59⅞	$ .65½
Corn, 2 yellow	.46¼	.46⅞	.73¾
Oats, 2 white	.29¼	.28⅞	.36½
Flour	4.20	4.00	4.20
Beef, family	13.00	13.00	12.75
Pork	20.25	21.25	21.75
Lard	.0565	.0590	.0825
Cotton, mid up	.0610	.0565	.0815
Zinc	.0250	.0250	.0387½
Iron	14.34	14.34	17.01
Steel, bil Pitt	26.00	26.00	29.00
Copper	.05¼	.0525	.0762½
Tin	.2137	.2087	.2400
Rubber	.03⅛	.02⅞	.0587½
Sugar	.0415	.0415	.0475
Lead	.0295	.0265	.0440
Print cloth	.02¼	.02⅛	.0350

AMERICAN SECURITIES CORP

Report of American & General Securities Corporation (subsidiary of American Founders Corporation), for the six months ended May 31 says asset value in liquidation under charter provisions of class A common based on market quotations May 31 was $5.62 a share, leaving nothing for the class B common on this basis. This compares with $10.47 a share on class A common Nov. 30, 1931, and $16.34 a share on class A stock May 31, 1931.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	16½	16
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	13	12
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	11	10½
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	32½	32
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	72	71
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	51	51
Amer Smelting 5s '47	83	83
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	103¾	103¾
Amer T&T col 5s '46	101¾	101¾
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	97¼	96⅞
Amer T&T 5s '65	97	96½
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	103½	103¼
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	68¾	68½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s '95	25	25
Armour & Co 4½s '39	71	70¾
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	66½	65½
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	82	80¾
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	78⅞	87½
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	84½	84½
Atlanta & Yadkin 4s '49	14	13
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	74	73¼
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	46	45¾
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	33	33
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	97	97
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	53½	50
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	29	27½
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	40	38½
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	84¾	84
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	38¾	37
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	44¼	42½
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	65	65
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	103	103
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	102	101⅞
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	85	81½
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	82½	82½
Boston & Maine 4¾s '61	60	60
Bklyn Ed 5s E '32	103	102⅞
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	103	102
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	84¾	84
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	72	72
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	105	104¾
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	96	94⅞
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	94½	94½
Buff R & P 4½s '57	38	38
Bur Cr N 5s '34	55	55
Bush Term con 5s '55	36½	36¼
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	59	58
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	61	61
Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42	6	6
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	82⅞	82⅝
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	82¼	81⅞
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	81⅜	81⅜
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	89	88⅞
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	88	87⅞
Can North 4½s '35	96	96
Can North deb 6½s '46	100⅛	99⅞
Can North deb 7s '40	100½	100¼
Can Pacific deb 4s	67¼	67
Can Pacific 4½s '60	75¾	75
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	28	28
Cen of GGa 5s C '59	17	15¾
Cen Hudson Gas 5s '57	99⅞	99¾
Cen Pacific 5s '60	54½	54
Certain-teed 5½s '48	25	25
Ches Corp 5s '47	47	45½
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	90⅛	90⅛
Ches & O con 5s '39	102	102
Ches & O 4½s B	78	78
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49	43½	43½
Chicago B & Q 3½s Ill div '49	81	81
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	85¾	85¾
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	88¼	88
Chicago East 1st 5s '51	10¼	9¾
Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	100	100
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	40½	39¾
Chicago Ind & L gen 5s '66	22	22
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	5¾	5½
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	24	23
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 C	21¾	21¼
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	16¾	15⅞
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	23¾	23¾
Chicago & Nw 4¾s '87	59¼	59¼
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	34¼	33½
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	30	29¾
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	16½	15½
Chicago TerHau & SE 5s '60	38½	38½
Chicago TerHau & SE in 5s '60	27	26⅝
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	90	90
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	98¾	98¾
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	61	61
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	68	68
Childs Co 5s '43	22	21⅜
Chile Copper 5s '47	40¼	40
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	91½	91½
Cin Un Terminal 5s 2030	96⅛	95¾
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	42⅜	42½
Clev Un Term 5s '73	70	68
Colonial Gt 6s '38	50	49⅞
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	7	5
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	78	78
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	74	73½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	73½	73½
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	91⅜	91⅛
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	91¼	91¼
Con Gas 4½s '51	90½	89⅞
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	103	102
Consum Pow 4½s '52	101	101
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	72	71
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	3½	3½
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	102¼	102
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	77¾	77½
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	83¼	83¼
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	44½	44
Den & Rio G Wn 4s '55	13	12¼
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	18¼	17⅞
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	101¼	101⅛
Detroit Ed 5s '55	98⅞	98⅞
Detroit Ed 5s '62	98	98
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	77	76
Dold Packing 6s '42	55	55
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	96¾	96¾
East Tenn Va 5s '56	70½	70½
Erie RR cv 4s B '53	34	34
Erie RR ref 5s '67	22	21
Erie RR gen lien	46	44½
Erie RR gen 5s '75	21⅞	21
Fla East Coast 5s '74	4¾	4¾
Gannett 6s '43	70	70
Gen Am Inv 5s '52	75	75
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	44	44
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102⅜	102
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40 ctf	1⅞	1½
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	2⅜	2¼
Goodrich 6s '45	39	38¼
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	72¾	72½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	71⅛	70½
Gotham S Hos 6s '36	75	75
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	98	97½
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	100¼	100
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	51¾	50⅜
Great Northern 4½s '77E	50½	50⅜
Great Northern 5s '73 C	54	53⅞
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	58¾	58¾
Great Northern 7s '36 A	67½	65½
Houston Oil 5½s '40	53⅞	53⅞
Hudson Coal 5s '62	30	30
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	47⅞	47
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	75	74¼
Humble Oil 5s '37	101½	101½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	102½	102
Ill Central 4s '51	27⅞	27⅞
Ill Central 4s '52	50½	50½
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	50	49⅞
Ill Central 4¾s '66	29	27½
Ill Central 6½s '36	64⅞	56
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	29⅛	29
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	31½	29⅛
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	96¾	96¾
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	71	71
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	39	36⅜
Interlake Iron Cop 5s '51	34¾	34½
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	5⅛	5
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	5⅛	5⅛
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	47	46⅞
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	46⅛	46⅛
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	24⅜	24
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	64	63
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	59	59
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	22	22
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	33½	33½
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	45	45
Int Paper 6s '55	17½	17½
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	39½	39
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	30	29¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	35	34⅜
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	34	32½
Inv Equity Corp 5s B WW '48	75¼	75¼
Kan City Ft&Mem 4s '36	47½	47¼
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	93	92¾
Kan City P & L 4½s B	95	95
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	85½	85¼
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	80½	80½
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	44	44
Kings Co El Pw 6s '97	123	123
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	61	59
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	53¼	52½
Laclede Gas 5½s D	52¼	51
Lake Erie & W 6s	28¼	28¼
Lake Erie & W 2d 5s '41	47	47
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	73½	73
L'Autaro 6s '54	6¼	6
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4½s 2003	43¼	42½
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	44⅞	44⅞
Long DK 6s	95	95
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	29	29
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	97½	96
L&N uni 4s '40	82⅝	82⅝
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	35	34
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	73½	73½
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	70	70
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	84	84
Metro Water 5½s '50	60	60
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	84½	84½
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	78½	78
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	79½	79½
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	45	45
Min StP & SSM 5s '38	25	25
Min StP & SSM 5½s '78	57¼	57¼
Mo Ill 5s '59	29¼	29
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	14⅞	12½
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	28	26¼
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	29	26⅜
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	28⅝	26¾
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	29	27
Mo Pac 5s I '81	29	27
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	12½	12
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	75½	75¼
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	82¼	82¼
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	72	71⅜
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	69½	69½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	88⅞	88¼
Nat Steel 5s	76	75½
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	96½	96½
New Eng T&T 5s '52	102¾	102½
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	61	61
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	60½	60½
N O T & M 4½s rcts '56	22	22
N O T & M 5½s '54	25⅞	25
Orins T 4s '53	51	51
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	71½	70½
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	43	42
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	46⅜	44
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	66½	66
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	23½	23
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	25	25
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	42¾	41
NY Edison 5s C '51	102¼	102
NY Edison 5s '44 B	103⅞	103
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	111	110½
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	95½	95½
NY GELH&P 5s '48	106	106
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	75	74¼
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	38½	38
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	48	47
NY Steam oCrp 5s '51	94¼	94¼
NY Steam Corp 5s '81	93½	93
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	101¾	101¼
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	46	46
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	93½	93½
Niag Share 5½s '50	52	52
Norf & Southern 5s '41	15	14
Norf Southern rfg A '81	5	5
Norf & W div 4s '44	92½	92½
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	22½	19½
North Am Co 5s '61	77⅞	77⅞
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	76	76
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	96	95¼
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	59½	59½
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	69¼	69¼
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	69½	96¼
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	102½	102½
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	90	90
Ore Ry & Nav con 4s '46	83	83
Otis Steel 6s '41	26	26
Pac &as & Elec 5s '42	101⅜	101
Pac Pub Sec 5s	95⅝	95⅜
Paramount Public 5½s' 50	23¾	22
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	45	45
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	21	26
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	35½	35½
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	87½	86¾
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	60	59½
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	95	94½
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	74⅜	74
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	95½	59½
Pere Marquette 5s '56	47	47
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	68	66½
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	79½	79½
Phil & eRad C&I 6s '49	43	43
Phil Railway 4s '37	20	20
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	95	95
Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s '60	40	40
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	50	49½
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	85	85
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	22	22
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	96	96
Radio Keith ppd	53	53
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	51¼	50½
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	12	11½
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	30	30
StP & KCSL 4½s '41	32¾	32
StP M&M con 4s '33	89½	89½
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	1½	1½
Shell Pipe 5s '52	83	82½
Shell Union 5s '47	82½	81¾
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	82	81½
Sinclair Cn O col 5½s '38	88½	88⅜
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	92½	92
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	101¾	101¾
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	65	63
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	48	48
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	44	43½
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	42½	42
Southern Pacific O A 4½s '77	61¾	61¾
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	22	21½
Southern Ry con 5s '94	70	70
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	25½	25½
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	28½	26½
Southwest BellTel rfg 5s '54	102½	102½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	102½	102¼
Tenn Elec Pow 6s '47	94¼	94¼
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	73	73
Texas Corp 5s '44	87⅜	87
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	48	47½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	26¼	25¾
Union El & P rfg 5s '33	101½	101½
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	94¼	49¼
Union Pacific 4½s '67	79¼	79¼
US Rubber Co 5s '47	37½	37
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	61	60⅛
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	75	73
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	24	23⅞
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	27	25½
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	99	98⅜
Virginia & W'west con 5s '58	35½	35
Virginia El & Pow 5½s	94½	94½
Wabash RR 5s A '54	8	8
Wabash RR 2d 5s '39	36	36
Wabash Det & Chi	62	62
Walworth 6s '45	14¾	14¾
Warner Bros Ulct 6s '39	24	21½
Warren Bros 6s '41	40	39⅞
Western Electric 5s '44	95	94½
Western Maryland 4s '52	54½	53
Western Maryland 5½s '77	49¼	49¼
Western Union R E 4½s '50	60	60
Western Union 5s '51	58⅞	57¾
Western Union 6½s '36	70	67
Western Union 5s '60	95⅞	95⅞
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	50	49⅞
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	102½	102½
Wilson & Co 1st 5s '41	76	75
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	61¾	61½
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '77	63	63

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Aug 1	Last Jul30
1st conv 4¼s '47	101.25	101.24	101.24	101.25
4th 4¼s '38	103.00	102.29	102.31	102.29
4th 4¼s reg	103.16	103.16	103.16	
US 3s '55	96.28	96.24	96.25	96.24
US 3½s '49	97.27	97.24	97.24	97.24
US 3½s '43 March	100.00	99.30	100.00	99.31
US 3¾s '43 June	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
US 3¾s '47	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
US 3¾s '56	102.2	102.2	102.2	102.00
US 4s '54	103.23	103.18	103.23	103.23
US 4¼s '52	106.23	106.23	106.23	106.23

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	18½	17¼
Antioquia 7s D '45	10	9½
Antwerp 5s '58	81	81
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	37	37
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	37	37
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	38	37
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	37	37
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	37	37
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	38	36¾
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	38	37
Argentine Gov 6s '57A	38	37
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	38¼	36¾
Australia 4½s '56	65	64¾
Australia 5s '55	71⅝	71¼
Australia 5s '57	72	71½
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	38	37¾
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	88	88
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	37	37
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	40	40
Belgium (King) 6s '55	96¾	96¼
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	100	100
Belgium (King) 7s '55	105¼	104¾
Belgium (King) 7s '56	104¾	104¾
Berlin (City) 6s '58	28½	27½
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	45½	44
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	42½	41
Berlin Elec Rys 6½s '56	35⅝	35⅜
Berlin Elec 6s '55	38⅜	48⅜
Bolvia (Rep) 8s '47	6⅛	6
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	19¾	19¾
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	19½	19½
Brazil (US) 7½s '52	73	73
Budapest (City) 6s '62	24½	24¼
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	24	23
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	23	23
Bulgaria 7s '67	21	21
Bulgaria 7½s '68	24⅞	24⅞
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	97⅛	96⅝
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	82	82¼
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	96⅞	96¼
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	11	11
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	12	12
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	12	11⅜
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	14¼	14¼
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan. '61	9	8⅜
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	9	9
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	12½	12½
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	10⅛	10⅛
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	8¾	8¾
Chilean Loan 7s '60	6	6
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	26½	25½
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	24½	24
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	26½	26½
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	66¼	66¼
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	70¼	70¼
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	14	13⅛
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	39⅛	39
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	12	12
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	79¾	79¼
Denmark (King) 6s '42	85½	85½
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	85⅜	85⅛
Duke Price Power 6s '66	58	57
Dutch El 5½s Nov 53	90¾	90¾
Fiat 7s '46 war	78	78
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	55	55
Frankfort 6½s '53	30½	30
French (Rep) 7s '49	112⅜	112⅜
French (Rep) 7½s '41	117½	117⅛
Geisenkirchen Min 6s '34	47	47
German 7s '49	69	68½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	45½	45
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	44¼	44
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	46¾	46¾
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	28	27⅞
Germ El Pow '53	42	41¾
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	41½	41½
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40	42	42
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	49	49
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	46½	45⅞
Hansa 6s '39 ww	27	27
Harpen 6s '49 ww	41½	40
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	90	90
Italy (King) 7s '51	93¼	92¾
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	51½	51
Jap (Im Gov 6½s '54	63¾	63
Karstadt 6s '43	23½	22⅜
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	67	67
Lyons (City) 5½s '34	103⅝	103⅜
Miag Mill Mch 7s '50 xw	30⅞	30⅞
Milan (City) 6½s '52	72½	72
Montevideo (City) 6s '59	12½	12½
New South Wales 5s '58	66	66
North German Lloyd 6s '47	35½	35⅛
Norway (King) 5½s '65	75	75
Norway (King) 6s '43	78¼	78
Norway (King) 6s '52	77⅝	77½
Nuremberg 6s '52	30¼	30¼
Ont Pow Svc 5½s '50	54	53½
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	48	48
Ont Trans 5s	95½	95½
Panama (Rep) 5½s '53	95	95
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	103½	103½
Paulista Ry 7s '42	46	46
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	5½	5½
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	5	5
Peru (Gov) 7s '59	10½	10½
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	47¾	47¾
Prussia 6½s '51	35½	34⅝
Prussia 6s '52	34⅞	34
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	43	42⅜
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 xw	43	42
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	43¼	42
Rhine Ruhr 6s '53	28	28
Rhinelbe 7s '46	39½	39½
Rome (City) 6½s '52	77½	76¾
Roumania 7s '59	37⅞	37⅞
San Paulo (City) 6½s '57	7½	7½
Sao Paulo (States) 7s '40	58	58
Sao Paulo (State 8s '50	12¼	12¼
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	37	36⅛
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	40½	39½
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	31⅝	31⅝
Siemens 6½s '51	55½	55½
Sarta 4s	48	44
Silesia Bk 6s '47	33	33
Soissons (City) 6s '36	105	105
Styria (Prov) 7s '46	26	26
Sydney 5½s '55	60	60
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	90	90
Swiss Government 5½s '46	104¾	104¾
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	50	49⅞
Tyrol 7½s '55	40	40
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	60	60
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	103¾	103½

REICH KEEPS REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT

(Continued from Page 1)

has fallen from six to two seats. The most outstanding instance of decimation of a minor party was recorded in Mecklenburg where the Peasant Party crashed from the 25,000 votes scored at the last Reichstag election to a bare 387 votes.

Geographical Alignment

The election disclosed a second political alignment from a geographic standpoint. The Social Democrats, who in this election acted as a reservoir of the democratically minded bourgeoisie, gained most in west and south Germany. At the same time Herr Hitler made the least headway there except in Württemberg. This is in line with the composition of this section of the Reich which looks back upon a century of the old culture and is most advanced in the democratic idea against any dictatorial rule. Seldom before, it is held here, has the danger of south and west Germany turning against north and east Germany, so often discussed of late, shown up so clearly as in yesterday's results.

Herr Hitler lost Berlin and its environs. This is interpreted as being the result of the great variety of political opinions held in Berlin. In Berlin the Communists are the strongest party, followed by the Social Democrats.

Nowhere did Herr Hitler gain a complete majority. Even in his stronghold in East Prussia in the Westphalian industrial region he lost while the Communists scored their heaviest victory there. It is obvious that many unemployed Communists who joined Herr Hitler's ranks have returned to their fold after the Fascist leader's toleration of the von Papen Cabinet.

Four Roads Open

The undercurrent of hardship has had no small part in enabling Fascism to outride the other parties —for upon the financial and industrial woes of the nation the extreme Right has predicated the major share of its campaigning.

At the time of the presidential election in March, 1932, Fascism had grown to such an extent that only the great personal popularity of President von Hindenburg was able to hold together the votes of the conservative and Left parties against the candidacy of Herr Adolf Hitler.

The fact that the National Socialists and the Nationalists did not, in yesterday's election, obtain sufficient votes to give them an absolute majority, places Germany at a crossroads where paths lead in four directions.

The Nationalist and German People's Party, combined with the National Socialists, received approximately 44 per cent of the vote. One road—that of coalition—finds the parties of the Right and the Center walking arm in arm.

Offset to Key Position

In any arrangement upon parliamentary basis following yesterday's election, the historic key position of the Roman Catholic Center Party is to a considerable extent offset by the Hitlerite aloofness from coalition. Previously if the Right refused a coalition, the Roman Catholics could form a majority with the Left. It is no longer possible, with the result that the absence of a Fascist-Roman Catholic coalition would mean parliamentary stalemate.

The major exception is that a "negative majority" formed by Communists and Fascists might adopt extreme measures, such as amnesty for political offenders, which would be to the mutual advantage of these two traditional enemies.

The second road for Germany leads to a compromise between control of Prussia and control of the Reich Government. More than once it has been hinted that the Fascists, if they won dominance, in the control of the two-thirds of Germany embraced in the Prussian state might tolerate the present Reich régime of Nationalist-Junker character. The recent seizing of control of Prussia by the Reich through a putsch backed by the Reichswehr and presidential authority placed the von Papen Cabinet in a position virtually to dictate any state alignment it may desire as the price of Herr Hitler's toleration of the national régime.

Along the third road stalks the shadow of a dictator—a dictator with the Reichswehr or national army supporting him. There are those who believe that the von Papen Cabinet was formed with this possibility distinctly in view and that changes in the composition of the Cabinet follow yesterday's election would only be to bring a dictatorship into consonance with the gain in Fascist strength.

Definite Bounds Envisaged

But there appears to be little doubt that Gen. Kurt von Schleicher as the "strong man" of the von Papen Cabinet has attempted to lay a foundation in which the Reichswehr gives him sufficient independent support to keep the Hitlerites within very definite bounds.

There have been repeated hints of coöperation between the Reichswehr and Herr Hitler's Brown Shirt Army. But it is regarded as certain that any military dictatorship based upon the preëlection governmental alignment would be one in which Junker, Nationalist and Militarist would dominate the Fascists.

The fourth possible road can be traversed only by plunging through the barrier of the Weimar constitution. If the newly elected Reichstag should fail to agree upon a government and if various political forces should prevent the continuation of a functioning business administration side by side with a sterile Reichstag, it is not inconceivable that a constitutional convention might be called.

It is true that such an assembly would be subject to the same differences of party opinion which make the Reichstag inoperative. It would undoubtedly be faced with dissentions concerning how much voice should be given to extreme proposals embraced in the National Socialist program and their plans for a virtual dictatorship under the "Third Reich" rather than any parliamentary governmental form.

Other Possibilities Weighed

These four roads leave out two possibilities which experienced political observers declare are too improbable to be weighed as eventualities that accrue from a parliamentary foundation. One is a monarchy; the other is a "putsch."

During recent months there has been considerable talk of the return of the Hohenzollerns. This was not by any means quieted by the formation of the last Cabinet which included many Nationalists in its ranks who are known to favor the previous régime.

There also has been talk of a Fascist coup d'état, despite Herr Hitler's pledges of legality of his movement. Obviously, both of these possibilities transcend the realm of reasonable prediction. Perhaps the most penetrating remark is that of an observer of German affairs since the days of the Kaiser.

"Politics," he said, "boil very fiercely in Germany. But somehow just at the critcial moment the fire always goes out. I have never known things to really boil over. Inherently the Germans are a stable people."

VOTE--Have You Registered?

WYOMING and NEVADA

To register for voting in Wyoming a person must be a citizen of the United States, 21 years of age on or before election day, a resident of the State one year, of the county 60 days and of the precinct in which he offers to vote 10 days next preceding election day.

The elector, unless prevented by physical disability, must be able to read the state constitution in English or must have been a resident and qualified elector of the State on July 10, 1890.

Prior registration is required of all voters in incorporated cities or towns in which more than 400 votes were cast in the last general election and in election districts not within incorporated cities or towns in which more than 200 votes were cast.

Registration offices will open on Oct. 11 for a period of not more than five days in each city, town or village, and on Oct. 27 for not more than two days.

Electors in the Aug. 16 primary who did not vote in the last general election must swear to their qualifications as voters before a judge of the election. Registration is not required for voting in the Nov. 8 election for those who vote in the Aug. 16 primary.

In Nevada, besides being a citizen of the United States and 21 years of age before election day, a person applying for registration must have lived in the State six months, in the county 30 days and in the precinct 10 days next preceding the Sept. 6 primary or Nov. 8 general elections.

County clerks or deputy registrars will register voters except during the 20 days immediately preceding Sept. 6 and Nov. 8. Naturalized citizens applying for registration must produce their certificates of naturalization or copies of them.

If a qualified elector moves to another county or precinct within 30 days or 10 days of the election, respectively, he is allowed to vote in the county or precinct from which he moved.

Registered voters on changing their residence from one precinct to another prior to 10 days before election must write to the registrar of their new precinct requesting a transfer of their registration.

Those who fail to vote at a general election or who cast an absentee ballot in the election, except state and federal officers and attachés, and members of their immediate families, must re-register.

This series of articles, under the headings: Have You Registered? Balloting by Mail, Offices to Be Filled, Issues Before Electorate, Vote —How Many Women Do? and Candidates on Prohibition, is running each Monday, Wednesday and Friday of publication, up to Nov. 2 The topics are handled separately or grouped in each article. Geographical division is made by states, singly or together, so their names may appear more than once.

Purpose of Radiocast To Wake Up Taxpayer

The radio is to attack intentionally the efforts of people to sleep. Seldom soporific, the radio is to be turned against the possibly slumbering taxpayer with a summons to wake up. Senator Samuel H. Wragg, chairman of the Joint Special Committee on Public Expenditures, will inaugurate a series of radiocasts on Thursday, Aug. 4, to urge the voters of Massachusetts to support all legislation designed to effect economies in governmental jurisdictions.

Mr. Wragg will start with the subject: "Waking up the Taxpayer," to be followed the next week by Mr. John V. Mahoney, representative from Boston. Weekly radiocasts at 9:45 p. m. will be over station WBZ and will continue into September.

Registered at Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House over the week-end were the following:

Arthur M. Lukens, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Brenda H. Conner, Lancaster, Penna.
Morris M. Conner, Lancaster, Penna.
Ruth I. Barton, Columbus, Ohio.
William A. Price, Montclair, N. J.
Mrs. Sarah T. Hamlen, New Bedford, Mass.
Miss Maud F. Stafford, Fairhaven, Mass.
Mrs. Bertha A. Tabor, Fairhaven, Mass.
Capt. C. W. Christenbemy, New York, N. Y.
Curtise M. Ricker, Egypt, Mass.
Mrs. Helen Staub, Richmond Hill, N. Y.
Mrs. Charlotte MacFarland, Richmond Hill, N. Y.
Mrs. Martha I. McDonald, Dixon, Ill.
Madeline Auer, New York, N. Y.
Anna B. Melville, Woodside, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Harriet Merkel, Los Angeles, Calif.
George W. Merkel, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. M. F. Spencer, Pelham, N. Y.
W. Smith, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Prieda Smith, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Willard Spencer, Pelham, N. Y.
Norma Spencer, Pelham, N. Y.
William Cameron, Brooklyn, N. Y.
May Cameron, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Emma S. Smith, Olean, N. Y.
Mrs. Sophia M. Ward, Olean, N. Y.
Mrs. Inez S. Wray, Leominster, Mass.
Mary Louise Geer, Cadillac, Mich.
Muriel Gross, Cedarhurst, L. I., N. Y.
Amy Brandt, Cedarhurst, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Al S. Gross, Cedarhurst, L. I., N. Y.
Al S. Gross, Cedarhurst, L. I., N. Y.
John Brandt, Cedarhurst, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Maurice Brandt, Cedarhurst, L. I., N. Y.
Maurice Brandt, Cedarhurst, L. I., N. Y.
Carl R. Thompson, Lakewood, Ohio.
Gussie E. Matthias, Jersey City, N. J.
Bessie G. Chambers, Jersey City, N. J.
Mrs. A. I. Buckwalter, Meridian, Miss.
Miss Lelia M. Childs, New Rochelle, N. Y.
John M. Matson, Lakewood, Ohio.
Mrs. Mildred R. Morier, Rochester, N. Y.
Miss Dorothea M Wright, Rochester, N. Y.
Emma B. Reiter, Peaks Island, Maine.
Miss Mary Edith Gregory, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Etta M. Fisher.
Jacob Withe, Middletown, Conn.
Mrs. Marion E. Withe, Middletown, Conn.
Miss Marion E. Withe, Middletown, Conn.
Raymond Withe, Middletown, Conn.
Arthur W. Gard, Wilkinsburg, Penna.
Robert F. Weems, Hartford, Conn.
Miss Agnes Von Dollen, Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.
Marjorie Parry, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Elizabeth Chambers, San Benito, Texas.
Maxine Bruce, San Benito, Texas.
J. C. Chambers, San Benito, Texas.
Mrs. Lelah M. Davis, Syracuse, N. Y.
Mrs. Edward W. McClure, Syracuse, N. Y.
Vesta M. Tucker, Los Angeles, Calif.
Miss Katherine S. A. Junghanns, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. G. L. Austill, Indianapolis, Ind.

SUNDAY

Leo Shark, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Louis Jensen, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Anna K. Fowler, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Lou Phillips Hosack, Pittsburgh, Penna.
Carolyn E. Darrell, Raritan, N. J.
Walter L. Darrell, Raritan, N. J.
Evelyn Elizabeth Deutsch, New York, N. Y.
Wilma Winifred Vogt, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Elsie A. Diaz, Ridgefield Park, N. J.
Mary Stoffel, South River, N. J.
Mrs. G. B. Donnell, Rifle, Colo.
Miss E. Watson, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Sylvia Biers, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Miss Celia Stoll, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Hulda M. Swenson, Waterbury, Conn.
Ruth M. Olson, Waterbury, Conn.
Anna L. Applegate, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. E. G. Kingsbery, Austin, Texas
Mrs. Fred Barrows, New Bedford, Mass.
Robert Spring Barrows, New Bedford, Mass.
Fred S. Barrows, New Bedford, Mass.
Miss Vera L. Campbell, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Mrs. Jean C. Steele, Glendale, Calif.
Mrs. Wilma M. Sage, Clovis, N. M.
Winston Sage, Clovis, N. M.
Mrs. Grace MacIntire, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Malcolm MacIntire, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Mrs. Helen M. Osgood, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Mrs. Jennie M. Wood, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Fanny L. Eitel, Hartford, Conn.
Mrs. E. Eitel, Hartford, Conn.
E. Eitel, Hartford, Conn.
Caroline Eckstein, Hartford, Conn.
M. Blanche McMullen, Boston, Mass.
Edith Briggs, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. W. Arthur Stuart, Grand Rapids, Mich.
W. Arthur Stuart, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Mrs. E. Enestrom, New York, N. Y.
E. Enestrom, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Mabel Markey Wheat, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Grace D. Leckron, Chicago, Ill.
Dorys C. Schmitz, Bronxville, N. Y.
Doris Johnston, Kansas City, Mo.
Leland S. Thompson, Detroit, Mich.
Jean Thompson, Detroit, Mich.
Julia M. Clarkston, Los Angeles, Calif.
Bertha E. Latham, Hartford, Conn.
Edwin M. MacKrell, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Carolyn Martin, New York, N. Y.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, Back Bay Opposite Art Museum—1 room suites $30 to $35 and 2 rooms $45 to $60; references. 484 Huntington Ave.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., 83 Brattle St. and 9 Dana St.—Heated apartments for rent. Apply to Superintendent on premises or RUSSELL R. CAMERON, 26 Brattle St., Univ. 6760.

114 FENWAY
SIX ROOMS, reception hall and bath; all rooms outside; General Electric refrigeration. Apply to Janitor, or
CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston LAFayette 7040

87 ST. STEPHEN STREET
Suites, 1, 2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath, electric refrigeration; rents reasonable. Apply on premises or CHAS. E. CUSHING, 209 Washington St., Boston. Tel. LAFayette 7040.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

APARTMENTS in Cambridge or Brookline to be shared with another business woman, with some furniture. Evenings University 8215-M.

COUNTRY BOARD

DODGE INN
ROCK HILL, N. Y.—12th season; come up in the mountains, enjoy the abundance of beautiful lakes, trees, flowers and fresh air; comfortable beds, good food, restful atmosphere; $18 per week; all modern conveniences; bus from New York. MRS. E. E. AVERY.

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PHILADELPHIA, PA., 1730 Chestnut Street—To let, second and third floors, 280 square feet each; good show windows, elevator service; south side of main retail shopping street; owner occupies remainder of building.

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I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVER, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

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TWIN CITIES GUEST HOUSE, NOANK, CONN., invites you now; harmonious surroundings, extended marine view, delicious food, flowers; transients or permanents.

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REAL ESTATE in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia; a good investment; farms, orchards, estates, summer and winter homes. Locate in the garden spot of the Mother State.
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THE OPEN DOOR, Route 28, Falmouth, Mass.—A private home open to permanent or transient guests; lobster, chicken dinners served on porch. MRS. H. O. WETHERELL, 1932 rates. Tel. 139.

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MANOMET BLUFF, PLYMOUTH, MASS.—New ocean-front cottage, 8 rooms, very convenience; Aug. 1st; low rate. CHESTER COOK, 82 Forest St., Lexington, Mass. Lexington 1497.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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EXTRA money easily earned selling finest quality 21-card, 31 Christmas assortment; large commissions; sample box on approval. DOEHLA CO., Dept. 8-3, Fitchburg, Mass.

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A MAN who can sell, has trained other men to sell; knows much of industrial advertising, marketing and distribution; hard worker, dependable, good disposition; 9 years with present employer; age 36; remuneration secondary to opportunity. Box X-47, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

ENGLISHMAN, at present in California, would like to represent or become otherwise associated with American or British concern in any country; experienced in finance and trade. Address M-66, 911 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.

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20 YEARS' national experience, driving to West Coast about Aug. 25, will go anywhere for sizable job or work of any kind; lowest rates, best references; may I serve you on the way? W. H. HENDRICK, Blandford, Mass.

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POSITION by one experienced; willing to act as secretary and grow with business; teacher in private school; governess; hostess or companion. MARIE LONG, 1141½ N. Cherry St., Muncie, Ind.

WANTED

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Children needing experienced and skilled attention. Write or phone MRS. EDITH BAIN, 92 Wimbledon Hill London S. W. 19 Phone Wimbledon 3178

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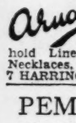

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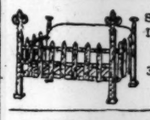

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Rime-o-Grams No. 10

Famous Women
Published: July 5
ANSWERS

1.
A queen most resourceful;
When other means failed,
She sold all her jewels—
Then away the ships sailed.
(Queen Isabella)

2.
At the head of an army
She fought for her king.
Too late did the nation
Her loud praises sing.
(Jeanne D'Arc)

3.
In story and song
A dame for the ages;
Her beauty a theme
For poets and sages.
(Helen of Troy)

4.
With cloth and with needle
A standard she made,
That is honored by all
Wherever displayed.
(Betsy Ross)

5.
Though many a courtier
Admired and wooed her,
To the end of her days
She continued a Tudor.
(Queen Elizabeth)

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DAILY FEATURES

PATHFINDERS

Charles Sprague Sargent
(1841—1927)

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Born at Boston, he graduated from Harvard in 1862 when he joined the Federal Army and served through the remainder of the Civil War.

His life was devoted to the study of horticulture and arboriculture. For 54 years he was the director of the Arnold Arboretum in Boston.

Attempts at forest conservation date back to William Penn, who sought to get the settlers to agree to leave one acre for every five cleared.

The timber supply seemed so inexhaustible at that time that slight attention was paid to the request.

In 1873, realizing that too great inroads were being made, Congress appointed a Commission of Forestry. In 1891 President Harrison set aside the first forest reserve, the Yellowstone Park Timberland Reserve.

In the same year Gifford Pinchot, who later headed the Bureau of Forestry, did the first systematic forestry work on the George W. Vanderbilt estate at Ashville, N. C.

It was in 1879 that Mr. Sargent, chairman of the National Forest Commission, with others started a survey (that took five years to complete) of the entire forest areas of the United States. This survey was so complete and comprehensive that it led to the establishment of the **United States Bureau of Forestry.**

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"Third Century A. D." (L. L. D.)—It may be straining at a gnat, but we do not like this construction. "A. D." is the abbreviation of the Latin *anno domini*, "in the year of the Lord"; it would seem, then, that a year—not a century—should be used in connection with the abbreviation. "Third century in the year of the Lord" would not make sense. Better say, "the third century of the Christian era."

Many argue that "A. D." has come to have a meaning complementary to "B. C.," the latter indicating "before Christ," and the former being applied broadly in the sense "after the birth of the Way-shower." We could not, of course, take exception to "the third century B. C.," but we reserve the right to question the propriety of "third century A. D."

Wind (J. F.)—While the purists and pedants may applaud the stand taken in the preceding question, we may lose some of them when we say quite frankly that the reading of "wind" (describing a breeze) to rime with "bind" seems to give many something to meet. This aversion covers the fields of poetry and singing. In a poem or song, however, where "wind" is intentionally rimed with "kind," "find," etc., exception is generously made.

Disease (Mrs. J. A. C.)—Unless this word appears in the hyphenated form, "dis-ease," it should be pronounced *dih-zeez'* (*i* as in *it*, *ee* as in *feet*).

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

In Lighter Vein

Awkward Situation

"Tell your boss I have come to see him," said a tall, broad-shouldered man, bursting open the door of the clerk's office. "My name's Daniels."

The office boy, a little fellow, gazed awe-stricken at the visitor.

"You're Mr. Daniels?" he exclaimed. "How very awkward!"

"What do you mean, awkward?"

"I've got orders to put you out."—*Tit-Bits.*

Courteous

Mrs. Mannerly (to her little daughter, who has just returned from tea with friends): "I hope you said 'No, thank you,' oftener than 'Yes, thank you.'"

Mabel: "Yes, I did. I hadn't been eating more'n half an hour before they began saying, 'Don't you think you've eaten enough?' And I said, 'No, thank you.'"—*Unidentified clipping.*

Afternoon Callers

"I'll only stop a minute,"
She says when it is three,
But keeps right on a-talking
Until it's time for tea.

"I really must be going,"
She cries when dusk sets in;
But she remains for dinner
To exercise her chin.
—*Pathfinder.*

Wrong Weeper

Little Betty was sitting with her mother in church during the wedding of her elder sister.

Halfway through the ceremony she noticed Mother shedding the maternal tears usual on such occasions, and whispered, wonderingly: "Why are you crying, Mummy? It's not your wedding!"—*Tit-Bits.*

All in Favor Say "Aye"

Well, I've seen scarlet fingernails,
Although I did not hope to;
But they are things I wish I might
Apply a little soap to.
—*Newark* (Ohio) *Advocate.*

A Warning

Lives of great men all remind us,
As their pages o'er we turn,
That we're apt to leave behind us
Letters that we ought to burn.
—*Vancouver Province.*

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Arthur E. Morgan, president of Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, is perhaps the only college president in the United States without a formal college education.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

THERE are two freedoms—the false, where a man is free to do what he likes; the true, where a man is free to do what he ought.
—CHARLES KINGSLEY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

When the Boss and his friends go for a swim they often splash water on each other to beat the band—
And they seem to think it is great fun—!
But just let me shake myself when I'm all wet and splash a few drops of water on them—
And oh, Boy! how they will yell!
Now, now, do you explain a thing like that?

Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'An Ideal Time'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

A GIRL who worked on a small-town newspaper to support herself and her mother felt that she needed the mental stimulation of life in a large city, and finally, some extra work brought sufficient money for her to plan a year's residence in New York.

She left her mother well provided for and went to the city, expecting to enjoy a year of glamour, in contrast to her usual quiet life. Her friends were much surprised when she returned at the end of six months and stated that her money was spent. She insisted that she had an ideal time.

Questioning, however, revealed that she had spent most of her funds caring for young people from towns like her own, boys and girls who were homeless and jobless in the city. She found them in need of food and clothing and money for rent, and the funds which were to have provided diversion went for these very practical purposes, but as she insisted, she had an ideal time!

Rime-O-Grams

No. 22

Cathedrals and Temples

Prepared by Anne Lowell for The Christian Science Monitor

Each correct answer counts twenty. What is your score?

1.
A landmark of London,
Revered and renowned,
Where genius is honored
And monarchs are crowned.

2.
In dazzling brilliance
Arises its dome,
Which shows you're not far
From the city of Rome.

3.
Of an edifice grand,
Built with infinite pains
By the wisest of men,
Not a vestige remains.

4.
How could they destroy
That cathedral of dreams,
Whose rose window scattered
Such radiant gleams?

5.
The church of "the lily"
In the "city of flowers,"
Was built by old masters
At the height of their powers.

The answers with the names of all readers submitting a perfect score will be published four weeks from today.
Send your lists to the Feature Editor. Be sure to give the number: "Rime-O-Grams No. 22."

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

Several municipal golf courses in Fort Worth, Texas, to encourage golf among women, allow them to play free one day a week?

Leaves from trees on the lawn should be removed, as they do not assist the growth of grass unless completely decayed?

Robinson Crusoe's Island, belonging to Chile, now has a population of 285?

After remitting all fines on overdue books, the Washington Public Library recovered 14,000 volumes?

A new means of attracting tourists, adopted in Spain, involves a television station to radiocast scenery?

The per capita consumption of water in the United States is three or four times that of other countries?

Nails with blunt, instead of sharp, ends reduce the splitting of wood considerably?

A United States gallon is equivalent to four-fifths of an imperial gallon?

Brevities

Arkansas Gazette: Correspondent asks for information on "imparting an antique appearance" to things. Well, with an automobile, all you have to do is turn it over to the children for the summer.

Humorist: After the return of a char-à-banc excursion from the country it was found that several husbands who went with the party had been left behind. Their wives will probably hear about this from the Anti-Litter Society.

Atlanta Constitution: A Chinese paper has been published continuously for 1000 years. No doubt its subscription arrears account looks like the World War debt.

Ohio State: The salesman who asks for five minutes of your time apparently figures that the other 25 minutes he uses belong to him.

Des Moines Tribune: Even if our ambassadors were favorably inclined, we don't suppose we keep one in London long enough to make a two-short-pants suit worth while.

Dallas News: Circus elephants were admitted, duty free, into Ireland because they were classed as tourists carrying trunks. Or they might have been classed as politicians on account of their thick skin.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Sisyphus Stops for Elections

"IT IS more pressing to internationalize elections than to internationalize armies," said an epigrammatic politician at Geneva; and though the proposed remedy was scarcely meant to be taken seriously—even if one were sure of what it meant—the problem it suggests has become acute and demands consideration. International affairs have become at least as important as purely national affairs, yet their conduct depends upon the irregular incidence of national elections.

Just now the chief difficulties which call for international action must be solved, if at all, by agreement of the United States, Great Britain, France, and Germany. Other nations, too, are interested, notably Italy and Japan.

Yet the vast international discussions that have been in progress for many months are continually being interrupted by a series of national elections. Something is about to be done when a Prime Minister discovers that, owing to the situation at home, he must postpone his decision; or he feels bound to suspend his judgment until the voice of the people is heard at the polls. Favorable opportunities have sometimes been lost, so that when the question on which progress had been made could again be examined it presented itself in somewhat different terms.

It is as though a collective Sisyphus were rolling a great stone up the hill, and when the top is nearly reached one of the members of the Sisyphus consortium asks to be excused since he is called down to the valley. The stone too descends, and when he returns a second member of the team finds himself summoned to national consultations. Obviously the task of Sisyphus and company is rendered much more arduous and prolonged.

In the matter of debts we are told that nothing really can be done before the American presidential election. Last year the British elections came at a crucial time, though they were unavoidable. This year negotiations at Geneva were proceeding famously when the French elections produced an interregnum. In Germany election has followed election, always with effect on international debates.

The "old diplomatists," as they were called, had certainly an advantage over the "new diplomatists," in that they were allowed quietly to continue their work without popular consultations. That system, nevertheless, has gone. There were undoubtedly the gravest objections to secrecy. The public rightly demands that open covenants be openly arrived at; and the statesmen are obliged to discuss public problems in public conferences. Matters for their attention are of too great moment to be intrusted to other than the responsible statesmen.

The new system therefore must be accepted. But the new system requires some alteration of the old political conditions. Possibly a method could be devised which would more definitely divide the appointment and functions of those responsible for international decisions from the appointment and functions of those responsible for domestic policy; or perhaps the nations could come to an arrangement by which their elections would be synchronized. Maybe there is yet a better remedy.

Surely it is time that we thought out some way of mitigating the upheavals of irregular and recurrent national elections in their effect on international deliberations.

Mr. Ford Sticks to His Guns

TWO horsemen, stirrup to stirrup, rode with the pioneer prohibition outfit as it crossed Liquor River. Frightened at the turbulence of the current, one of the horsemen seized another mount, swapped horses midstream, and floated with the flood. The other rider breasted the current, rode straight on—and rides on still. That the newspapers of America, however, will devote the pages of space they gave to the *volte face* of Mr. John D. Rockefeller Jr. to Mr. Henry Ford's less spectacular perseverance is extremely doubtful.

In the current issue of Collier's Weekly, Mr. Ford restates his position on prohibition, and with characteristic directness sets forth his reasons for remaining true to his lifelong dry convictions.

The article is typically Fordian. The reader is never for a moment left in doubt as to its meaning and purpose. Academic theories probably make Mr. Ford impatient and he does not propose to strew them around for the reader to flounder in. He has the faculty—oftener aligned, perhaps, with feminine intuition than with the hesitant pros and cons of masculine argument—of seeing the distant goal and keeping on until he gets there. Yet many a counsel at the bar has reached lasting eminence with less effective pleading.

Listen to Mr. Ford's presentation of the case against liquor:

> The damage done by drinking is the only reason that drinking is a public subject at all.
>
> The effect of liquor on moral standards is always the same, whether it be procured in secret and illegal ways or in open and licensed ways.
>
> No government ever pretended to regard liquor other than as a danger to its people. That is what license and prohibition both mean.

And, he sums up tersely, "the cure is not more liquor but less."

It is unfortunate that Mr. Ford in his enthusiasm underestimates the present amount of drinking very much as his opponents overestimate it. He might have difficulty in proving that "there is not 1 per cent of the drinking done in the United States that was done formerly." One of the most careful calculations yet made—that of Mr. Robert E. Corradini, research secretary of the World League Against Alcoholism—indicates the figure is somewhat less than 20 per cent. Certainly an 80 per cent reduction is enough to make prohibition worth keeping.

Answering the repealers' argument that "the law cannot rise higher than the moral convictions of the people," the Detroit automobile manufacturer voices this simple creed of faith:

> It is simply a question of how high or how low you rate the instinctive morality of the American people. For myself I rate it very high. A rapid ferment of crime has been occurring *in this country but not in this nation.* Anyone who charges it to prohibition will be nearer the truth if he charges it to liquor.

The vacillation in formerly dry high places throws into bold relief the steadfast confidence of Mr. Ford that, taken as a whole, the people of America want, and will continue to want, liquor definitely outlawed. He concludes:

> Of course, I am only one. But there are millions who feel as I do. I do not think prohibition is now one of our big questions. We should be tackling the money system now, not talking about beer. But if efforts succeed in again making prohibition a big, insistent, national question, then we shall see a hundred years of national conscience rolled into one indignant act that shall silence the question for all time.

And it is well to remember that the national conscience is not locked up in large cities but flows full and free throughout thousands of communities in America where parents know that their children are freer from the temptations of drink and its attendant evils than ever before.

What Is Value?

> "How's business today?"
>
> "Fine! It's always been good with me. I make less money than Jones on my things, but I make mine fast, and he makes his slow. You see the public always calls my price."

SMITH the haberdasher answered the question. In doing so, unknowingly he gave his opinion upon a controversy that has exercised the economic pundits for a hundred years without resulting in a common agreement. That question is: What is value? If he had known about the dispute, Smith might have been more careful about his contribution. But again he might not. For to him the fact appeared as plain as daylight, thanks to his contact with the business of buying and selling. Out of his experience, unadorned with any schooling to speak of, the question admitted of no argument: value consisted of what the public would pay.

Not all sellers are like Mr. Smith. There are more Mr. Joneses in the business world. They name their price for, say, a shirt. It gives them a tidy profit, one to which they have been accustomed ever since they went into business. For years their sales have shown a steady upward trend. One day the trend is reversed, and for months they remain nonplussed. Every day they look at the price labels, thinking to themselves: "That's fair enough. Why should I come down?"

But as month after month goes by and the trend continues downward, they are compelled grudgingly to make tentative adjustments. Still the public remains coy. The market has been usurped at this stage, unfortunately, by a lot of pseudo-bargains and sweatshop products. At last in desperation even the conservative merchants begin a process of price-cutting until they touch the purse of buyers for reputable quality goods, and lo! their business begins to flourish again, until they are able to reëstablish a price that returns them a profit.

In Prof. Joseph Stagg Lawrence's terminology, "Value is not an objective quantum, but rather a subjective state." Without benefit of economic terminology, Smith the haberdasher has known that all along; and the fact that retail business is getting brisker in several urban areas shows that Joneses are fast becoming Smiths.

The Great Egg Mystery

PERIODICALLY, but not more than once in each epoch, a problem is propounded of such philosophic depth, of such far-reaching and unforeseeable consequences to humanity, that the world's greatest intellects feel irresistibly impelled to devote all their powers to its solution. In the morning of the world, it will be remembered, the question of Achilles and the tortoise was such a problem; in the later renascence a similar speculation was provided by the mystery of the Mona Lisa's smile.

Then it seemed the world lost its capacity for philosophic cogitation on matters as high as these. At any rate, no problem comparable with these earlier ones has been devised for many years past. But now happily this reproach is taken away from us. Once more on the philosophic plane we can look our ancestors in the face. It has now been proved beyond all dispute that the twentieth century can question the universe as profoundly as any of its predecessors. A correspondent of a famous newspaper has inquired why, when a cricket batsman fails to score, he is invariably described as having got a duck's egg. Why not, for example (and here perhaps a note of pathos is sounded), why not a hen's egg?

Some people may be inclined to doubt whether the correspondent in question is justified, at the present time, in placing such a problem before the world. Admitting to the full its intellectual fascination, they may point out that that is precisely why it should not have been broached. Of course, statesmen and philosophers must discuss these pressing problems of reparations, war debts, conventions and conversions. But who can expect them to go on bothering about things like these now that there has been started a problem which involves in such equal and admirable measure sport, ornithology, philosophy and gastronomy?

Nevertheless, we think that the question may be allowed. It is not as though our inquirer had rushed before the world with his problem without taking steps to solve it on his own account. Far from it. He declares that he has searched the Encyclopædia Britannica for enlightenment, but without result. We are not, indeed, surprised. Not even the Encyclopædia Britannica can find a reason for the irrational.

For it is irrational that the egg of a duck should be a term of opprobrium. Western civilization has held the duck in high honor. One of Europe's greatest dramatists, if titles may be trusted, wrote a play about it. Its name is often a term of endearment. Or it may be a warning—as in American slang. Certainly the duck has contributed much to modern living, and is emphatically the sort of bird that should egg a man on to a "century" at the wicket, rather than in any way be connected with failure.

Cause for Rejoicing

THESE are more heartening days. Not because that long-heralded corner around which prosperity was believed—or hoped—to lurk, seems, perhaps, less far away; not because reports are creeping in from many sections that mills and factories are reopening; not because slight rises are indicated in the indexes of price levels; not even because of that splendid international gesture by which the specter of reparations has now been laid.

In so far as the former things are true and the latter a *"fait accompli,"* they are cause for rejoicing; each slightest amelioration of distress strikes a chord of gratitude in a world which realizes as never before that each individual is his brother's keeper. But if these surface indications were alone the cause for rejoicing, the outlook would be less bright. No, the cause for rejoicing has root in deeper soil.

There is a gradually widening conviction that, as a world diet, depression has gone stale, and that it is high time to cast it out of the economic and social food chest before it contaminates all other wholesome nourishment, such as hope and faith, constancy and courage.

The resiliency of good that is fundamental in humanity, and which has refused to be quashed in a long testing time of adversity, is one of the most hopeful and cheering signs of this epoch. Mankind does realize, even if but dimly, that good and not evil surrounds it. When the complete story of these times shall be written, the height to which men rose as the props of sheer materialism fell will be discerned as a stepping-stone in the history of mankind.

There is great encouragement in the fact that a wise optimism has not waited until all the clouds have rolled by. Actually the change for the better is more in people's thought than in outward material conditions. Senator Borah, in his speech broadcast from Washington the other day, made articulate the thought of millions:

> I feel that the outlook for relief from the conditions of today is brighter than at any time since the war began. These sacrifices, known to every people, are beginning, it seems to me, to call out the best there is in men. . . . The great leaders of the world have not appeared in days of ease and comfort and sunshine.

Remote corners of the earth will return echoing response to the profound truth of the Senator's statement:

> This is a man-made depression. Nature has not failed us. We are not victims of famine or flood. Seedtime and harvest and the industry of the people have constantly attended through all this depression.

The thicket may still mask the way out of the wood, the silver lining to the cloud seem rather thin. But the gold of human character shines brighter. These are more heartening days.

Budgets for Easy Reading

IT SEEMS no modern library is complete without one. Row upon row may stand the austere tomes of classic lore, shoulder to shoulder the ranks of the special editions, arm in arm the casual moderns. But in this, the economic era, there must shine somewhere among these tried friends that efficiency expert of family finance—the budget book.

A popular book, evidently. And yet perhaps not, unless it be with the popularity of a Napoleon or a Mussolini—dictators, all three. The budget book has come into power in various ways. It appeals to the head rather than to the heart. Certain large business organizations have done much campaigning for it, in newspapers and over the radio, the idea being, of course, that a budget book in the home with a company's "ad" on the cover is worth two waiting to be sold by some stationery store. Some budget books will help you make ends meet, others to lay aside something for a sunny vacation day, some merely to improve your facility in addition and subtraction. But, like Poe's Raven, having once gained admittance into your affairs, it will take its beak out of your pocketbook "Nevermore."

No doubt when that educator recently proposed to cut school courses down to the bone, he was induced to leave arithmetic in his envisaged curriculum mainly because of the demands of the budget book. So long as this slender volume remains master of mankind's financial destiny the three R's will be indispensable. Some experienced budgeteers go even farther than this, however. They say no education which aims to make competent household managers can ignore all branches of the higher mathematics. There are things in most budget books that nothing but a working knowledge of all the laws of unknown quantities can solve.

It may seem strange, then, that the budget book has become so popular. And it is true that much ingenuity has been expended to make it so. One will readily agree that a remarkable technique of popularizing has been developed between the days when a budget implied a painful process of getting ready to meet last month's bills, and these more cheerful times when a staid New York savings bank prefers to call it a "money-spending plan."

Editorial Notes

That Swiss manufacturer who has made a passenger bus with a four-ton trailer and with a total length of fifty-nine feet may make the Swiss watch in a new way.

Bulgarian writers have formed an organization against war, to prove in practice that the pen actually is mightier than the sword.

Chile, barring minors from race tracks, evidently is acting in the interests of its own National Futurity.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Federal Troops and Politics

TRADITIONALLY, in the United States, the use of the military—and especially of federal troops—against bodies of citizens, however lawless the latter, is looked upon as politically disastrous to the executive involved. I do not think that President Hoover is likely to suffer, however, from any popular disapproval of the use of federal troops to protect federal property in the federal capital. The situation differs widely from that of a riot in a city which possesses militia forces capable of maintaining order. This sharp distinction lies between the action of President Cleveland in sending United States regulars into Chicago at the time of the Debs strike, and Hoover's use of troops from a near-by fort to oust persistent squatters from a group of old buildings owned by the Government but in process of demolition.

* * *

I was in Chicago at the time of the Debs strike, editing a paper that was not unfriendly to the strikers. Indeed, public sentiment was at first largely aligned with Debs. His strike against the Pullman Company had in it much of justice. The company at that time was pursuing an indefensible policy of high pretense of concern for the welfare of its employees, coupled with low wages and obnoxious regulations for the control of its employees who were forced to be its tenants as well. Its "model town" was architectually a model, but socially a slave pen. If the Debs strike did nothing else it taught the Pullman Company not to mix ostentatious philanthropy with hard-boiled business. Chicago, therefore, had no small sympathy with the strikers so long as they limited their war to the Pullman Company.

But it was impossible to keep it thus limited Soon all the railways were involved, and of course the carriage of the mails. "Business" began to protest that people were not being brought to the city in the usual numbers. Suburban services were shut off. The Lake front, then the great railway approach to the city, was as quiet as a country lane. Debs and his lieutenants were sanguine of success. The leader, always high strung, was like a general on a battlefield, sleepless, untiring, ubiquitous.

But the heavy battalions were against him. Governor Altgeld, fearing grave trouble, called to arms a large section of the militia of the State who were kept under arms in their armories. But the law provided that the Governor could not send the state militia into any city without demand being made by the Mayor of that city. Mayor Hopkins, strongly sympathetic with the strikers, refused to make the request. While he and the Governor—both Democrats—were thus at cross purposes, a group of railway attorneys descended upon Washington, persuaded the President that anarchy threatened Chicago, and the federal troops appeared in the stockyards and along the railways. That ended the trouble.

Governor Altgeld, who might well have shielded himself behind the laggard Mayor, chose rather to attack the President on the ground that the federal troops were not needed. As a result the people of the nation came to look upon the Governor as the ally of violence and crime who had been properly suppressed by the President. The real fact was that practically all the state militia was under arms, and the Governor was preparing to act without the Mayor when the federal troops appeared.

* * *

How much the incident helped to intensify the opposition to Cleveland which ended in making Bryan dictator of the Democratic Party is hard to tell. Reference to it appeared in the famous Chicago platform, and it was one of the many counts in the indictment of Cleveland as a "plutocrat"—a word much in vogue in these days. But I am inclined to think that Altgeld, though technically right, was in the end the greater sufferer.

Probably in the political campaign now opening President Hoover will find himself denounced for what was clearly an act for the maintenance of the Government's authority. He will be accused of shooting down veterans—despite the fact that a large number of the men in the bonus expeditionary force were not veterans and despite the fact that the troops called out by the President shot no one. We shall hear the charges rung on "military autocrat," "tsar," and the like. It will not be in the nature of hostile politicians to keep silent on the subject even though at heart they know him to have been right.

The purposes of the "march on Washington" while legal were wholly at odds with the public good. The methods of the marchers in the last few days were lawless and riotous. Their presence in Washington, encouraging others to flock there, was a menace to the peace of the capital. When the President acted he ended the problem in an afternoon. The only reasonable criticism is that he might have acted sooner.

Books of Current Interest

Exploring Two Roads

The Road to Riches, by Joseph Stagg Lawrence. New York: Doubleday, Doran. $1.50.
The Road to Revival, by F. Cyril James. New York: Harper. $2.75.

FROM his vantage point at Princeton University, Professor Lawrence surveys society and sees only a mass of acquisitive individuals. They are all trying to carve their way through an economic jungle and he therefore prescribes for them the requisite weapons, for each according to his attributes. Only a few have the native ability to reach the goal of riches, and for them the implement must be very sharp; in fact, it looks suspiciously like a hatchet. Society must not impede them either in their quest or, when they have hacked through to journey's end, in enjoying their gain. Professor Lawrence wouldn't; indeed, he will be waiting to greet them with his "Well done!"

This is a favorite theme with Mr. Lawrence—this adulation of material riches and their collectors. Three months before the Wall Street crash he published a book called, "Wall Street and Washington," in which Wall Street collectively and individually seemed to monopolize all the virtues and Washington all the vices. A curb has since been put upon his dithyrambs. He now ventures to say a few hard things about the bankers. Under several counts they are guilty of "inexcusable and deliberate banking malfeasance." On the Government, however, he still lavishes his most caustic shafts.

Heading his remarks, "Idealism an Illusion," he says:

> The notion that there is some abstract ideal of service to which they (the politicians) must dedicate their talents, or that their conduct must be dictated by their own conscience and intelligence unaffected by a selfish purpose, is mostly vapid Fourth-of-July patter.

To him "politics as a profession is simply a low form of large-scale bribery." No paragraph in which the Government has to be mentioned escapes his adjectival thrust. Assuredly such a pronounced individualist, such a believer in *laissez faire*, has no use for social planners!

> If we could discover a body of supermen with the wisdom of Solomon, the ethical probity of angels, the reputed clairvoyance of the Delphic oracle, freed from all constitutional and legal restraints, capable of controlling the elements, wind, rain, sunshine, with the seasons of the year compliant to their wishes, it might be possible to achieve a measure of that stability in prices which seems so desirable to the would-be citizens of Utopia.

Back to the jungle, ye strivers! You are condemned forever to competitive business, "a form of warfare" in which the participants must be judged "by the standards of those who participate and not by detached observers," such as, one supposes, Professor Lawrence's colleague in ethics.

I can find only one point of agreement between Professor James and Professor Lawrence, namely, a plea for the liberalization of the methods by which the commercial banks have access to the funds of the Federal Reserve System. "The Road to Revival" is a modern concrete road for humanity, as distinct from the individual, to tread. Mr. James is a collectivist, a social planner.

Though he does not move along with half the zest or cleverness displayed by Mr. Lawrence, he nevertheless presents what in the main is a sound and conservative statement of some of the needs of the times, and his sobriety of style arises from an absence of polemics. He encourages present efforts to inflate the price level; pleads for the restoration of central bank coöperation; urges modification of ratios of gold to currency so as to provide for more monetary elasticity; and has the temerity, in view of Professor Lawrence's strictures, to indorse the belief, to which so many notable names have been attached, that stability of the price level is worthy of world effort.

This latter aim must not be confused with the stabilization of particular prices. Professor Lawrence brackets the two in castigating and demonstrating the absurdity of the former. But this is hardly a fair argument. The stabilization in which social controllers like Mr. James are interested is the stabilization of the buying power of money, not in the price received for this or that commodity.

Mr. James, however, does admit "a possible exception" in stabilizing particular prices. The exception is silver. He supports a plan for boosting the price 100 per cent. In the case of silver this might possibly be accomplished by appropriate world action. But what would call for such a special tribute to the silver producer? The necessity of linking gold standard and silver standard countries on a basis of foreign exchange stability, says Mr. James. Doesn't he exaggerate his case? Silver is not as big a problem as he states it. India was on a gold standard prior to her lapse from it in company with Great Britain, not a silver standard, as the uninformed reader would be led to believe in reading this chapter. Moreover, Mr. James need not be afraid that a low price for silver will separate the easterner from his esteem for silver. So far from wishing to obtain gold coins instead of the traditional silver, as Mr. James argues, the Indian population is selling gold in the London market as fast as the ships can carry it. And the facts of the trade between gold-standard countries and the only great silver-standard country left, namely, China, show no ill effects from low silver prices.

H. B. ELLISTON

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

A Lesson From Foch

AT THE height of the first battle of the Marne, Sept. 9, 1914, General Foch sent a telegram to French headquarters which read:

> My center gives way, my right recedes; the situation is excellent. I shall attack.

The world remembers how Foch turned the tide and eventually saved France. His position in a military sense was much the same as that which confronts industry at present. Business might well take a lesson from the intrepid French leader.

In 1929, when the world was soaring along on easy credit, high price levels and a spirit of unnatural optimism, there were few who felt that prices demanded and received were out of line. Values were in accord with the spirit of the day. Nowadays, with prices in some instances at the lowest points they have ever reached, it seems obvious that the underlying foundation of the business structure of this country was never firmer. That being true, there probably has never been a time in our history when business could build so solidly or so well prepare for the attack that must be made.

Foch, faced by a situation that would have halted almost any other military leader, saw the strategic strength of his position and struck. Business can seize the opportunity that is present and likewise attack. In no other way will it soon desert the low plane on which it has become bogged.—*Ohio State Journal.*

Revise the Debts

THE question of the revision of the allied debts is bound to go through a debunking process during the current national campaign. We cannot close our eyes to this fact any more than we could turn away from balancing the budget or reducing government expenses. As Ramsay MacDonald said: Europe couldn't wait for the November elections before putting its house in order.

It has been suggested that both President Hoover and Nominee Roosevelt agree to remove the debt adjustment question from the trough of political buncombe. This would be the statesmanlike thing to do. The most that any politician can say on the question is that he is against cancellation. So is President Hoover. So is Mr. Roosevelt. Sensible people will agree that there must be revision of the debt settlements.

Calvin Coolidge's classic phrase, "They hired the money, didn't they?" may still apply, but Uncle Sam, like any other banker, must take cognizance of the existing situation and make the best deal that he can. The United States cannot force the allied powers into bankruptcy. It cannot go to war to collect these debts

There is no doubt that public opinion in the United States, now largely ignorant as to the intricate problems involved, must undergo pretty nearly a complete change before revision can be made effective by congressional approval. Nevertheless, we believe this change is inevitable. However distasteful it may be to the American people to have forced on them a substantial readjustment of the war debt, there is no other alternative. It is a necessary preliminary to economic recovery and world-wide rehabilitation.— *Boston Herald.*